

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Threat to free press in Britain

All nations that cherish both the freedom of the press and the rights of labor are — or ought to be — watching what is happening in that bastion of free expression, Britain. There a pending piece of Labour government legislation would strengthen the National Union of Journalists' bargaining position at the cost of an insupportable threat to press freedom.

The threat comes in the law's provision that not only reporters but editors can be dismissed from their jobs if they refuse to join the union when a "closed shop" has been negotiated. The journalists' union (NUJ) now gives editors the choice of whether to join or not. Thus a vital option has been maintained for the persons with central responsibility for preserving fairness and freedom in the collective enterprise of getting out a newspaper.

But at a recent NUJ conference moderate elements were overwhelmed by the vote for a resolution demanding that all editors join the union and participate in strikes. If this view prevails, with the encouragement of the proposed legislation, the present alarm of British editors will be justified — and so will a healthy concern by editors elsewhere to ensure that such a concept does not spread. British editors argue that the combination of union pressure and the new law could lead to the exclusion of all material, including that by contributors, not written by union members. Such an outcome would close some papers.

Nuclear club: members only

How do the members of an elite and powerful club make everybody else happy not to join it?

This is a basic question posed to the countries already possessing nuclear weapons as Geneva talks begin in a renewed effort to prevent the potentially catastrophic spread of such weapons. How to deter the increasing number of countries developing a capability to "go nuclear" if they choose?

The answer lies in reducing the apparent advantages of belonging to the nuclear weapons club — and reducing the disadvantages of staying out of it.

Specific means to these ends are being discussed in the conference to review the 1970 nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) which began in Geneva yesterday. Though public interest has not exactly been galvanized by the treaty with the jaw-breaking name, progress at the conference is vitally important if the lid is to be kept on what has so often been called the Pandora's box of nuclear proliferation.

The good news is that there is hope for such progress on the basis of new cooperative efforts by the United States and the Soviet Union. These are signaled by the joint release of policy reports on the subject by a panel of Americans and a panel of Russians under the auspices of the respective United Nations Associations of the two countries.

There are differences along with much fundamental agreement. Particularly significant is an increased Soviet disposition to talk "seriously" about pressing ahead with carrying out the terms of the NPT, something to which the United States has been reluctantly committed since the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's panel member who met with the Russians in Moscow in March.

Thailand and U.S. troops

Thailand is moving with characteristic slowness to accommodate to the emerging communist dominance of Indo-China. The withdrawal over the next two months of another 7,500 American troops is a part of the process, begun long ago, of disengaging from the United States.

How far that process will be carried — some 18,500 U.S. troops will still remain — is not clear. Thailand's traditional, and shrewd, diplomacy has been to adjust to the realities of the moment in order to keep its independence. Hence Bangkok is trying hard not to offend the

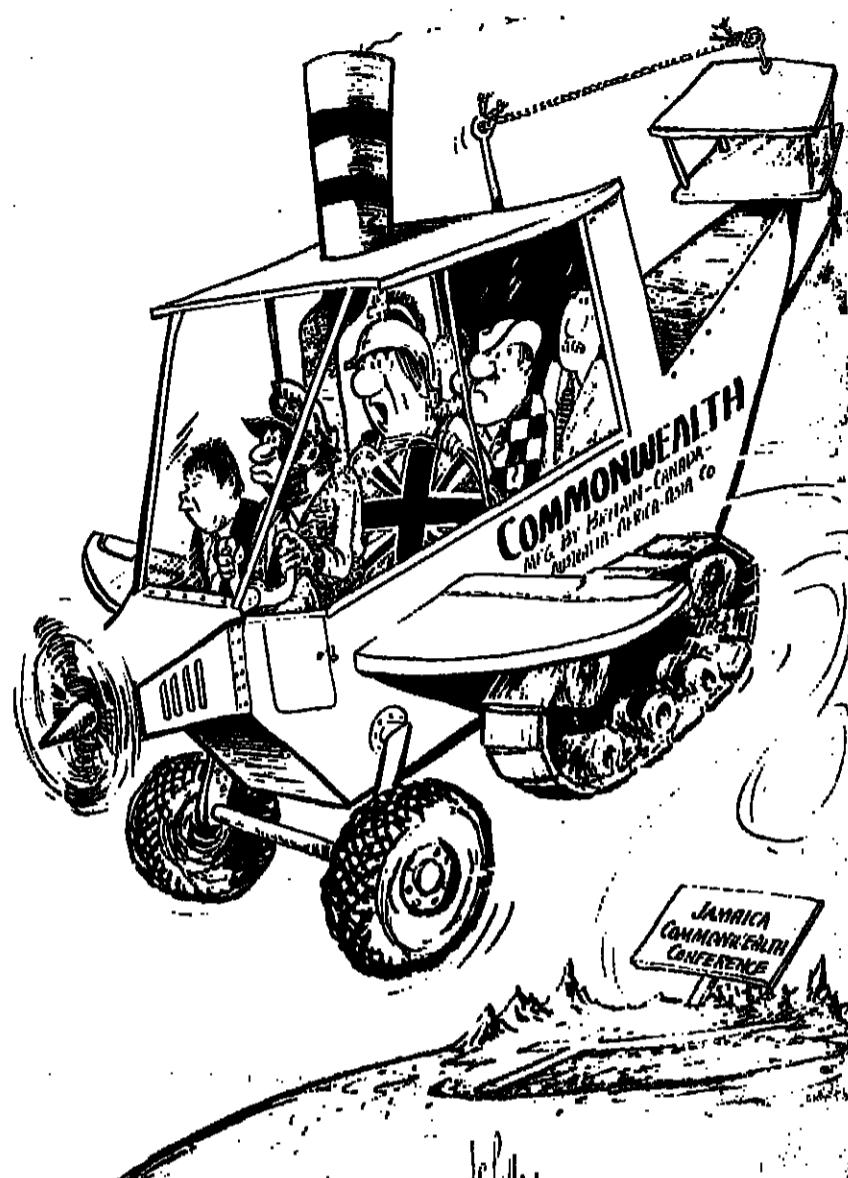
amendments, called for by the House of Lords, guaranteeing editors the right to "commission or publish articles free from pressure by industrial action" and to "retain their traditional independence and freedom from any obligation to join a union."

This is not to say that British editors have always used freedom responsibly or that they must not remain as alert to business and governmental pressures as to labor pressures. The editors, indeed, are said to be as much concerned by governmental encroachments as by left-wing restraints.

A union spokesman minimizes fear of union intrusions on press freedom by noting that the NUJ's code of conduct emphasizes "the freedom of the editor being protected from censorship by government, trade union or proprietor." But this rings hollow in the light of some union actions — such as the episode last fall when the NUJ ordered a boycott on news items handled by nonunion members and thus effectively closed down scores of provincial papers.

It is crucial that efforts on behalf of an effective bargaining position for newspaper employees not create the crushing irony of destroying the essence of the institution they are working for.

'Strictly speaking, from an aerodynamic standpoint, this won't fly'



J. C. Leyendecker

Readers write

African appeal

May I second the recent editorial, "An appeal from Africa."

In your hope that the United States will live up to its revolutionary origins and give support to the forces in Africa seeking to create noncommunist conditions for freedom and human growth, I assure you that you are not alone, and that if the American Government at present is ambivalent and lagging in its understanding of what's happening in this new world of ours, I assure you thousands and millions of American youth are not. For, inevitably, they have been born into this new world, and when the Kissingers and even the Kennedys are long gone, those who love freedom in the U.S. will still be very much alive, and they will also love freedom in Africa and everywhere.

As the U.S. panel stated: "The most significant actions that the nuclear powers can take to discourage the spread of nuclear weapons will be major, prompt steps towards reducing their own nuclear capabilities. An international climate must be created in which the use of nuclear weapons in a military conflict is totally unacceptable and in which the political ability of nuclear-weapon states to manage crises in a responsible manner is dramatically diminished."

The NPT review didn't make headlines yesterday. But its work is crucial to everybody's future.

Peter de Lisevsky

A recent commentary by Richard Strout criticizing a Monitor editorial shows an inadequate knowledge of Vietnamese history and politics.

Mr. Strout faults the Monitor for defending Henry Kissinger's position that the United States should have honored at least a moral if not a legal commitment to South Vietnam. He claims American involvement in this war has been "immoral" because it was merely an internal political war in a remote area "conducted by guerrillas and leading to subversion."

Actually, the war in Vietnam has never been a mere civil war. The Vietnamese communists

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Ideologies in retreat

By Joseph C. Harsch

The world landscape is littered in these strange days of May with inconsistencies, surprises, fallen assumptions, and shattered illusions. Ideological cold warriors are pushed into the wings in bewildered incomprehension. Nothing fits the pat shibboleths, clichés, and dogmas of the last generation.

Typical of the times is the story of the seven Soviet diplomats being bundled unceremoniously out of the Soviet Embassy in Phnom Penh and out of the country. According to one account they were even handcuffed. And this was at the hands of the Communist victors in Cambodia! The Soviets were treated as rudely as were Americans, French, West Germans — or any other "capitalists." What has happened to the "fraternalism of the proletariat"?

There was apparently dreadful human suffering in Cambodia as the Khmers Rouges took over. There have been executions and a sudden clearing out of the cities of most of the population in a manner unknown in modern history anywhere and unprecedented in any other Communist take-over. Its purpose remains unclear. Some think it means a deliberate turn-back to a village-peasant culture. Others think it was a device for re-peopling the cities with only those chosen by the new regime. One can only be sure that it was something new.

Against all expectations, there was almost a peaceful take-over in South Vietnam, no "bloodbath" that is yet known to the outside world. Western reporters, including Americans, were allowed to remain and intermittently to report. And, up to this writing, there is no immediate effort to bring South Vietnam under official and over Hanoi control. Rather, it seems that the victors intend to keep South Vietnam as a separate state — at least for the time being.

A domino fell in Laos, but in a most unusual way. The country remains a monarchy. There is still a king who is respected by the winning Pathet Lao Communists. Anti-Communist military forces now take their orders from the Communists. There was a brief student demonstration in front of the American Embassy in Vientiane, but it was suppressed by Pathet Lao troops, and the Communist Foreign Minister has specifically not asked the American Embassy to clear out.

Moscow seems to be the favorite outside power in Hanoi, but China is the favorite in Cambodia. The implication of all that has happened is that behind the surface is the opening round in a new game of power politics for outside influence in Southeast Asia. Moscow, and the much larger corruption of North Korea, in executing thousands of people during its power and promoting Mao Tse-tung's policies, has been able to win the confidence of the white people there, and wish him well, across the inabilities and presses of history.

And there are very many of us in America, among the youth, who respond to radical political but who deeply sympathize with President Kaunda's mission — and, while sympathizing ultimately with the freedom of the white people there, and wish him well, across the inabilities and presses of history.

Peter de Lisevsky

As this is written, we add a few more items to the list showing that the ideology of communism cannot and does not smother nationalisms and conflicts of national interests.

Some of the bitterest hostilities of these times are between rival Communist theories and rival Communist states.

And this in turn merely underlines an older lesson in history, that while ideologies can influence history for a time they do not dominate history for long. The words Islam and Christendom still echo times long past when Muslim countries joined together in war against Christian countries, and vice versa.

There were religious crusades and religious wars. The last such war which played a major role in history was between Roman Catholics and Protestants and reached its climax with the defeat of the Armada in 1588.



Rhodesian nationalist leader Ndabaningi Sithole is chaired by supporters in Dar-es-Salaam. Related story, page 13

Black disarray gives Rhodesia a breather

By Henry S. Hayward

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya

Amid talk of forcing white-ruled Rhodesia to terms, black Africa itself seems in a considerable state of disarray at the moment.

In Central and East Africa in particular, black nations are facing so many internal problems that a concerted diplomatic or even military drive against Rhodesia would receive less than full attention.

Even the Organization for African Unity (OAU), black and Muslim Africa's umbrella structure with more than 40 members, is facing a cash crisis that hampers the amount of support it can provide for liberation movements. Reportedly less than half the amount requested for freedom-fighter groups is actually available.

One reason is that only five of the member states, Kenya, Tanzania, Ghana, Sudan, and Mauritius, are said to be up to date with their contributions to the liberation fund. Twenty-four others, including Nigeria, Egypt, Morocco, and Gabon are reported seriously in arrears with their OAU payments.

As far as individual nations are concerned, Angola, which is moving toward independence in November, is causing concern because of persistent factional fighting there between military organs of its three major liberation movements. This is especially true of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

At present, even Portuguese efforts to hold summit talks among the liberation groups have been rejected. Angola has a common border with South-West Africa (now Namibia as it is called in the United Nations), which is controlled by South Africa, and which black Africans also have pledged to liberate.

The oil-rich enclave of Cabinda, which is part of Angola, meanwhile is said to be threatened by an unidentified "army" poised to invade the territory from nearby Zaire. Although the report may be exaggerated, it does nothing to allay tension in west Central Africa.

Elsewhere, Ethiopia continues to be preoccupied with Eritrea's attempt to secede and with instituting socialism. Nearly Somalis have drought-induced famine and its aftermath to contend with.

Thus at a glance, the entire area seems in less than top-notch condition to take on adversaries such as Mr. Smith and South Africa's John Vorster.

But liberation of all Africans is one banner on which black Africans nevertheless are genuinely agreed.

Laotian Reds a hair's breadth from victory

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

There are signs that the Communists, after their recent victories in Cambodia and Vietnam, are trying to force the pace in Laos.

Of the three constituent parts of former French Indochina — Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos — only Laos is not yet under unquestioned Communist control. Until now, the Communists in Laos have participated in a

three-cornered government under the neutral premiership of Prince Souvanna Phouma. The other two parties in that administration, supposedly balancing Communist influence in State Henry A. Kissinger.

Ever since the early days of Ho Chi Minh's struggle against the French presence in Indo-China, the North Vietnamese Communists have been pro-American militarily inclined right-wingers and nationalists like the Prime Minister himself.

But the Communist Pathet Lao has in fact been able to press an advantage in that its armed force holds a large area of the countryside and has refused to let the central government's writ run there despite a cease-

fire and reconciliation that went into effect in 1973 (subsequent to the cease-fire for South Vietnam negotiated in Paris by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.)

Frederick C. Dickey

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WHALES:

Do they have
an unfathomed
language?

Some scientists are convinced that whales communicate and have mental abilities comparable to, but quite different from, man's.
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FOCUS

Films and animal cruelty

By Arthur Unger

New York
"If you love animals, boycott this film." This is a sign you may be seeing more often in front of many movie theaters in the weeks ahead.

"There is an upsurge of unconscionable cruelty to animals in contemporary films and it must be stopped," says Harold Melniker, director of the Hollywood office of the American Humane Association (AHA), a federation of more than 900 animal and child welfare organizations. To this end, the AHA has hopes that its affiliated organizations will take an active part in educating the public to show disapproval — by staying away.

The films are: "The Day of the Locust" (Paramount), "Bite the Bullet" (Columbia), "Posse" (Paramount), "The Wind and the Lion" (MGM), "Lacombe, Lucien" (20th Century Fox).

According to Mr. Melniker, "The Day of the Locust," Paramount's big blockbuster of the year, features a bloody cockfight sequence; "Bite the Bullet" utilizes horse-tripping devices; "Posse," produced and directed by Kirk Douglas, trips horses and includes a sequence in which a horse falls from a cliff into a body of water (Mr. Douglas was previously cited for utilizing horse-tripping in the film "Scalawag"); in "The Wind and the Lion," there is horse-tripping; and in the French film "La-

combe, Lucien," there is killing of rabbits and birds.

About a year ago, Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA), met with members of the major humane groups in the United States to consider ways to prevent mistreatment of animals in films made for theater or television. "I am convinced," said Mr. Valenti, "that voluntary and cooperative efforts will produce salutary results. No abuse of animals should be tolerated."

Mr. Valenti was trying to head off the legislative approach. As far as he was concerned, the best way to handle the problem was by requesting production companies to voluntarily consult with the AHA, and by working with humane groups to step up efforts to educate the public as to which films fail to observe acceptable standards.

Then, a month ago, California state Sen. David A. Roberti (D) of Hollywood broke the uneasy truce by introducing a bill which would require that, for every picture featuring animals, the producing company must file with the state attorney general a certificate from the AHA or a sworn statement from the producer or director that no animal was killed or abused.

The bill prohibits the exhibitor from selling, offering for sale, or charging admission to view any noncertified motion picture or other presentation, under penalty of being charged with a misdemeanor.

Meanwhile, animal welfare groups throughout the country are watching nervously. They are hoping the final version of the Roberti bill, if sold, will pass the California Legislature, serve as a model for similar legislation throughout all 50 states.

The Chinese are in the process of attempting to set up a united front, especially in the "third world," against what they see as the hegemony of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. Part of this strategy is, of course, big-power politics which the Chinese affect to despise. They are in favor of a united Europe because it would act as a

possibility of injury.

Kirk Douglas, for his part, thinks the AHA "unacceptable" — "Posse," which the MPAA has "infringed on my livelihood," according to the Monitor. "I have made it more than once has there been an animal any one of them. I depend upon the advice of my stuntmen."

"Mr. Melniker seems to feel called to justify his organization. And he doubt the Roberti bill would put him in a key position to control the use of animals in movies. But, do we need that regulation? Once you start can where will it stop?"

Behind the Chinese visit there also is the pattern of trade with China to be considered. France for the moment does little trade with China: It is among Western countries sixth in order of importance on Peking's trading list. It does three times as much trade with the Soviet Union.

Yet, since 80 percent of China's trade now is carried on with noncommunist nations, the

result of the visit? It may have shown Moscow that France, with its extremely agile East-West diplomacy, and also with its large pro-Moscow Communist Party, is not to be a pushover for "Finlandization." It has one or two cards up its sleeve before that can happen. China is one of them.

France flirts with China

By Dennis Blakeley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
Paris has been a five-star place this week — and it has nothing to do with gastronomy.

The French, as is their wont, have been putting out flags all over town: the five yellow stars on a red background that is the flag of the People's Republic of China.

The French guest was Teng Hsiao-ping, ranking No. 3 in the Chinese hierarchy. He is the first among equals as Deputy Prime Minister (but much more than that since both Mao and Chou En-lai are ailing).

He is the most senior member of the Chinese Government ever to visit the West. In Paris he was accorded honors normally reserved for a head of state.

Clearly the Chinese are in the process of launching a diplomatic offensive in favor of Western Europe. After the recent visit to Peking of the European Community's Foreign Affairs Commissioner, Sir Christopher Soames, they are to send an ambassador to EC headquarters in Brussels and to conclude a commercial agreement with the community.

Mr. Teng's visit to France (he worked here for five years as a young man in the early 1920s) is another step in promoting European-Chinese accord.

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Entente cordiale: French premier Jacques Chirac and wife entertain Teng

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Joseph C. Harsch

A Baltic state could affect Mideast peace

There is one reason for thinking that just possibly this summer will bring a general settlement of the most dangerous unsolved international problem in the world today. That problem is, of course, the relationship between Israel and the neighboring Arab states. The one reason it might be solved is because the Soviet Union wants something this summer which Washington need not give without getting something of value in return.

Moscow wants to get a conclusion this summer of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The one and only thing of importance which can come out of that conference would be recognition of Moscow's control over the countries of Eastern Europe. Moscow has that control de facto today, but it has never yet had that condition recognized by the United States as de jure.

For example, if you look through a copy of the Congressional Directory you will discover that the U.S. still recognizes a Latvian and a Lithuanian legation in Washington and an

It may be conceivable that a Mideast settlement could be reached over Moscow's objection, but it is not likely. But, with full cooperation a settlement would come within the boundaries of realism. The settlement would not only be possible, it would even be probable.

That would require, however, a conscious decision in Moscow to give up the advantages it has enjoyed so far from continued Mideast strife and tension. It would probably require the formal and contractual recognition of permanent frontiers for Israel. It would mean cooperation with American diplomacy at a reconvened Geneva conference this summer. It would require a joint Soviet-American settlement plan which the two would present at Geneva and, in effect, would impose on the Israelis and Arabs.

Obviously, Moscow is not going to give up the many advantages it enjoys from nonsettlement in the Middle East without getting something of value in return. But there is the possibility of the trade. There is some

"Hey, have I got a guarantee!"

evidence that the Kremlin is moving in that direction. It would stand to gain as well as losing much. It would gain prestige against the danger of another conflict with the U.S. over the Middle East.

Soviet cooperation in reaching a

East settlement has always so far

been a will-o'-the-wisp of the problem. It has slipped away just when it seemed most likely.

Can it be captured this summer?

Possibly. And if captured, where does it lead?

It leads to Arab recognition of Israel and pre-1967 boundaries with a guarantee of

sovereignty.

It would mean to defeat such a powerful and aggressive machine as Hitler's fascism.

The East German Cominist Party organ

Neues Deutschland commented that the victory over Hitler should be seen as the hour

of birth of the socialist world system.

The NAP is so far out on the left that they

have been denounced by the Italian Cominist Party.

The party secretary, Enrico Berlinguer,

said in a weekend speech, "These criminals are the sworn enemies of the working class."

The NAP says that Italy's overcrowded prisons are "the key element in social oppression."

Off the record, many Interior Ministry officials would agree that conditions in Italian prisons are deplorable. There are some 30,000 hardened criminals, petty offenders, and persons awaiting trial crammed into Italy's 267 prisons.

Among recent prison news that has leaked into the papers is the unsolved murder of an

attempt at prison reform have been piece-

meal and have not tackled the root causes of unrest.

When television was installed in cells in San Vittore prison in Milan in 1968, within a few days prisoners had modified the sets to pick up police transmissions and even constructed secret walkie-talkies to communicate with contacts outside the prison.

The television sets were later removed when it was found that criminals were running rackets outside the prison by remote control through radio.

In East Germany, the Nazi surrender is hailed as the most significant defeat ever of fascist forces by socialist powers. The date celebrated is May 8, when in Karlshorst, near Berlin, the Germans signed a surrender document with the Soviets.

The NAP succeeded in getting three convicts serving long prison sentences for murder and armed robbery transferred from Viterbo to prisons in the north of Italy. It also got the promise that members of NAP at present in jail would be defended by some of Italy's best known criminal lawyers. And it got saturation coverage on television, radio, and in the press for its exploits before it released the judge five days after he had been reported missing from his home.

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Europe

British economy jolted as pound tumbles

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The British economy faces troubled days. Prime Minister Harold Wilson strove valiantly to bolster confidence at home and abroad in a television interview. But the pound May 12 fell to its lowest levels against all major West European currencies.

Externally, Britain's sterling reserves are buttressed by the deposits of Middle East oil producers. As merchant banker Sir Cyril Kleinwort put it in a television interview, the oil producers wish to do nothing to destroy the British economy. They have therefore kept a portion of their oil money in sterling.

But if their basic confidence in the British economy is eroded, they could withdraw their funds, leaving a hole so big that no support operation by the Bank of England could cover it.

(Reuter reported that bankers and dealers in Switzerland and West Germany already noted an increased reluctance by foreigners —

notably Middle East oil producers — to hold sterling.)

Internally, Britain's problems arise from inflation, which for the past year has been fueled principally by wage rises far in excess of production increases. The March inflation rate was officially 21.2 percent, and some economists say the real rate may be closer to 25 percent or even 28 percent.

Mr. Wilson went on TV May 11 first of all to reassure Britons that while they faced great problems, "nothing has happened that in any way affects our ability to overcome them."

He had been in Jamaica for two weeks attending a Commonwealth prime ministers' conference.

He accused CBS commentator Eric Sevareid and others who had aired pessimistic reports about Britain of talking to the "London cocktail circuit" and not to "the people who were doing a job of work either in London or elsewhere."

But Mr. Wilson also took a swipe at one of his most obstreperous lieutenants, Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry.

Mr. Benn has been alarming industrialists at home and abroad by talking loudly of prospective nationalizations and of ever-increasing state control over industry. Mr. Wilson compared the smooth-shaven Mr. Benn to a "great Old Testament prophet without a beard," and suggested that if he did not conform to majority Cabinet decisions, once the June 5 referendum on Britain's membership in the European Community (EC) is over, he could go back to the "pleasant and productive life of a back-bencher."

During the referendum campaign period, Cabinet ministers have been allowed to express opinions for or against the EC, within certain guidelines. Mr. Benn has been accused of taking advantage of this unusual freedom to advocate sweeping changes in the whole field of management relations both with government and with workers.

Mr. Wilson also expressed concern about inflation and suggested that the government should get together in three-way talks with industry and trades unions to discuss how much money is available overall, how much should go to wages, how much to profits, how much to various public services.

But his words so far seem to have had little effect. In fact, at a key Chrysler (U.K.) plant in Coventry, where 4,000 engine workers had been threatening a strike, the Wilson remarks seemed to have been counterproductive.

Mr. Wilson accused Chrysler workers of turning down without study a last-minute management offer to give workers a share in company profits and a voice in company management. Chrysler shop stewards reacted by voting to go ahead with the strike which will force the company to lay off an additional 6,000 workers. The engine workers want at least £10 a week more immediately, going up to £15 (\$36) a week by July 1.

Chrysler's management says it will have to borrow from the government to keep operating.



George Square, Glasgow
Gordon N. Converse, chief pho

Fresh hope dawns for Glasgow's newspaper industry



Tony Benn

Irish Catholic bishops condemn IRA violence

By Jonathan Harrel
Special correspondent for
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
The illegal Irish Republican Army (IRA) campaign to unite Ireland by force is utterly immoral.

So Irish Roman Catholics north and south of this island's disputed border were told Sunday in a stinging pastoral letter from the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

The sermon for masses throughout Ireland condemned simultaneously IRA violence, Protestant loyalist counter violence, and violence employed by the state in the name of law and order. But the bishops' letter concentrated its attack on IRA violence — "the type

of violence which finds its support within our own flocks."

The bishops charged that Ireland's six years of politically motivated violence constituted a "most systematic and sustained attack on the sacredness of human life and on the absolute nature of the moral law to be found in the past half-century of our history."

One of the tragedies of recourse to violence had been that it unleashed a spiral of action and reaction, violence and counter-violence in which hate, vengeance, destruction, and death become almost a way of life, the pastoral letter said. No cause could ever justify murder, robbery, torture, cruelty, or religious discrimination, it added.

This outright rejection by the Roman Catholic church of the boasted IRA tactics

coincided with another terrorist act in Northern Ireland — and with one church-gate collections for the "provisional" IRA acknowledged as Londonderry unit shot and killed a man May 10. It said the killing was in retaliation for two police house searches in which one was arrested and allegedly tortured.

The bishops' pastoral letter also deplored adultery, abortion, and euthanasia and with a broad attack on economic and social issues based on pursuit of profit.

This last message was for those disturbed by the widely rebroadcast American press that Britain is about to collapse under social and trade union pressures. The Irish bishops called for fundamental changes to remove both dictation from the top and blackmail of the workers.

Sea law conference: a net gain

Now members are ready for serious talk

By Tony Loftas
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva
prepared by the chairmen of the substantive committees of the conference.

In closing the final plenary session here May 8, the conference's president, H. Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, made a special plea for patience on the part of those countries that might be contemplating unilateral action over marine resources.

Geneva

This was prompted by the Group of 77 (a group of developing countries first formed at a UN trade conference), was followed by a message from land-locked and other geographically disadvantaged countries asking that no nation or group of nations should seek to extend their territorial limits beyond 12 miles.

Until the end, the meeting maintained the order shown throughout the eight weeks of discussions. Some observers had feared that the negotiating texts, prepared solely at the discretion of the committee chairmen, might become a disruptive issue. But the delegations, including some known to be unhappy about the proposal, allowed Mr. Amerasinghe to swing his chairman's gavel with the alacrity of a livestock auctioneer.

The problem is to ink in the detail of the broad general picture that now has emerged. This demands active negotiation and compromises between nations some of which find themselves wielding political power for the first time in such an assembly.

The more than 140 delegations took home with them what could well be their passport to the next meeting, now agreed for New York between March 29 and May 21 next year. This consists of three unified negotiating texts

United Nations

attempt at writing international law, but also a revolutionary way of achieving it.

According to Bernardo Zuleta, the special representative of the UN Secretary-General, "previous conferences attempted to codify an existing international consensus, but this one is creating new law for the first time."

Mr. Amerasinghe admits to "a little disappointment" in the sense that he had expected much more negotiation. On the other hand, he can take solace that no states have tried to force votes. Even apparently intractable states recognize that a viable law of the sea will not emerge from paper victories.

The delegations now have nearly a year in which to try to attempt to resolve opposing views. They and the various regional and interest groups have been exhorted to hold intercessional meetings, not discussions among themselves, but with those holding opposing views.

These meetings, more than anything else, can help to make the New York session one in which positive negotiations will be possible. Even so, the conference has already recognized that a second session will be needed next year, if a treaty is to stand any prospect of being ready for formal signing before 1978.

Tony Loftas is marine consultant for the British scientific magazine, the New Scientist.

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RESPOND

Soviet Union

Remembering the victory

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
For one Leningrad veteran it means the memory of a daily 250-gram bread ration.

For one 45-year-old it means the revival of some good rousing wartime songs.

For one Moscow student it means a barren week with nothing but war movies in town.

However they take it, the 30th anniversary of the end of World War II on May 8 and 9 is the biggest Soviet event so far this year.

Poems to the "decisive" role of the Soviet Union in defeating Nazi Germany — and the "decisive" role of the Communist Party in organizing this — have filled the press for months. And for the past week hardly any other news has managed to wedge its way into print.

Remarkably, even North Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong was interviewed by Soviet reporters, not on last month's Communist victory in South Vietnam after 30 years of war, but on the victory of the European and American allies 30 years ago.

To mark the anniversary, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (legislature) announced May 7 the country's first general amnesty in eight years.

The declaration remits prisoners sentenced up to five years and halves the sentence of longer terms. This is more generous than the 1967 amnesty for the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Union; that set the dividing line at two-year sentences.

Exile sentences to remote parts of the Soviet Union apparently also will be canceled under the current amnesty.

In addition, World War II veterans, invalids, and medal winners will be released from prison even if their terms are for longer than five years.

But the amnesty apparently does not apply to dissidents jailed for acts that would be defined as political offenses in Western terms. Excluded from the amnesty are "state crimes," which in Soviet law include "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

The extraordinary Soviet stress on the 30th anniversary of V-E day is seen by Western observers as serving several purposes. It glorifies the generation of top Soviet leaders. It appeals to emotions from a rare time of wholehearted, public support of the government and applies these to the present. It tacitly justifies the enormous sacrifices of the Soviet people in losing some 20 million lives in the war and some 20 million in Stalin's purges and collectivization.

It also justifies obedience to Communist Party ideology to a usually passive public — and even justifies obedience of the young generation to its elders.

Specifically, the 30th anniversary campaign glorifies Communist Party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev. The north Caucasus front — where Mr. Brezhnev was an army political commissar as a lieutenant colonel and then major general — is being hailed as a major battle ground which was neglected in the past. Huge billboards of Mr. Brezhnev at the hero city of Novorossiysk now adorn downtown Moscow squares.

In his first major speech in two months, Mr. Brezhnev on Thursday praised detente, hailed the communists' victory in Vietnam, and said he hoped it now would help Soviet-American detente.

More broadly, the campaign hails Mr. Brezhnev's generation of late-40 and 70-year-olds at what is presumably their last fifth-year anniversary at the helm.

The 30th anniversary celebrations also assert the heroism of the Soviet people above all other people.

Moscow's wartime allies are credited with more help this time than they have been in the past.

The first Soviet memorial ever to British, American, and other allied troops who ran supplies to the Russians now has gone up in Murmansk.

However, the Soviet Union and its Communist Party are exalted as the chief winners of victory over fascism.



Soviet sailors steam into Boston aboard a destroyer as American counterparts are feted in Leningrad

By Pete Main, staff photo

Red carpet treatment for U.S. tars

This month, and for the first time since World War II, U.S. warships visited the Soviet Union. And in the United States warships of the Soviet fleet tied up at Boston. The fraternal exchange marked V.E. Day.

By Elisabeth Pond
Staff correspondent
of
The Christian Science Monitor

Leningrad
It was all pomp and circumstance as American warships visited the Soviet Union for the first time since World War II. And it was the first time the U.S. Navy had come to Leningrad (or St. Petersburg, as it was called before the Revolution) since 1932.

At 8:10 a.m. the guided missile frigate Leahy and the guided missile destroyer Tammall exchanged a 21-gun salute with the historic naval base of Kronstadt Island, and each side's band played the other's national anthems.

Then at 10:40 a tug pulled the U.S.S. Leahy

into Leningrad's passenger port and the Leahy

band and a Soviet Navy band exchanged marches. Soviet sailors fastened the Leahy

lines to the pier, and the Stars and Stripes was hoisted at the stern of the ship.

The rather striking symbol of détente

reciprocal naval visits was some three years in the making. It started with the warming up of

Soviet-American relations — and with discussions between the two navies about avoiding the brushes of sea that are occurring as ships plow toward each other.

This year the Soviets suggested — and the Americans accepted — connecting the naval visits with the massive Soviet celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe.

As events developed, Washington might have preferred not to appear so chummy with Moscow so soon after the fall of South Vietnam. But American officials still see the naval visit as useful. Among other things it reminds the Soviet republic that the U.S. did play a major role in World War II — despite Soviet polemics attributing the Nazi defeat almost singlehandedly to the Soviet forces.

In Leningrad, the American sailors will find a city that was built as a port by the Czar who gave Russia a navy, Peter the Great. The heart of Leningrad still centers on the Neva

River where the American ships are docked. And the American middy collars will not look out of place among all the Soviet middy collars in Leningrad's Summer Park.

In the remaining four days of the American visit to Leningrad, Leahy and Tattnall sailors will get daytime liberty in the city, play volleyball and basketball with their Soviet counterparts, and be invited on a round of tours.

Groups of Russians, organized by the Soviet

side, will also visit the American vessels.

Less formally, if arrangements can be worked out, some combos from the American square is a four-story figure of Lenin.

Power struggle for party leadership

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
There may be a clue to maneuvering for the succession to Leonid Brezhnev as Soviet party leader in nominations now under way for legislative elections in the 15 Soviet republics.

This week Mr. Brezhnev was nominated to

the Russian republic's legislature by workers

in Moscow, Leningrad, and Gorky. He also has

been nominated to the legislatures of all the

other republics — with his nominations totaling twice those of any of his colleagues.

In another week or so Mr. Brezhnev will

choose one of the districts to represent in the

June elections. He will send his grateful

regards to all the other districts. It is all part of

the quadrennial republic legislative (Supreme

II) elections.

Other signs of political maneuvering

appearing in the spate of provincial leader

changes in the past two months. The im

portant No. 2 party leaders in Georgia, Kirgiz

and Turkmenistan have all been replaced

this period, as have three members of the

bureau of the Kazakh party. In addition

Ukrainian regional first secretary (of

about 110 nationwide) has been changed.

Significantly, these moves follow a period

of about four years of stability in party

leadership. The only exceptions were

Georgia and Armenia, after local scale

and in the Ukraine, after the fall of the

Brezhnev member Pyotr Shelest.

Regional and local party shifts are

expected to accelerate in the fall in preparation

for the 25th party congress next February.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Monday, May 19, 1975

defense

'Smart' bombs to stop tanks

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
New military technologies are reaching a stage of development where they could "deeply affect" politics and superpower arms control arrangements.

"Smart bomb" technology has increased the vulnerability of fixed targets and is blurring the distinction between conventional arms and nuclear weapons.

These are among the major assessments of "Strategic Survey 1974," the annual review of the prestigious International Institute for Strategic Studies, just published here.

The institute, housed in a small but distinguished historic building just off the Strand, is one of the world's leading "think tanks" in the defense field. Clattering up and down its wooden stairs one can meet not only the Soviet military attache, but also the Chinese in his sober dark blue Mao uniform — as well as other defense experts and scholars from around the world. International in membership, the institute's current director is a brilliant young West German lawyer, Christoph Bertram.

Progress in military technology has also been rapid. The so-called "smart bomb" — precision guided munitions of PGM in military shop talk — has made such advances that in many cases it can replace nuclear warheads. On the one hand this increases the defensive capacity of NATO in Central Europe, where the problem has always been how to stop Soviet tanks.

This year's strategic survey characterizes 1974 as "an interim period, a holding operation while the contours of the new international system become visible." By inference, 1975 is already turning out to be a much more active year, one in which the consequences of past actions are going to have to be dealt with, and efforts made to shape the contours of the new international system.

On the other hand, PGM's blur the distinction between nuclear and conventional warfare. This poses new problems for the Atlantic alliance.

Despite the trauma of Watergate, detente held between the superpowers during 1974. But Washington and Moscow face important decisions in 1975, one of the knotiest being how to work out the details of SALT II, the second phase of strategic arms limitation talks.

In the Middle East, the "danger of a new power" in the area remains real, the institute says. The industrialized nations managed on the whole to cope with the oil crisis, but the strategic survey devotes a couple of pages to examining proposals for armed seizure of Arab oil installations.

Institute officials say that too little attention has been paid to India's explosion of an atomic device last spring. Mr. Bertram, in a press conference releasing the survey, noted that the U.S. State Department took six weeks to react and ascribed this gap to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's preoccupation with the Middle East.

tensions between the United States, still relatively well-off in terms of supply, and its partners in Western Europe and Japan, who are far more dependent on Middle East oil.

At Vladivostok in December last year, President Ford reached agreement with Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev that under SALT II, each side would have no more than 2,400 offensive delivery vehicles, of which no more than 1,320 would be equipped with MIRV's — multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles. All the details, however, must be worked out in an agreement yet to be signed, which will run from Oct. 1, 1977, until Dec. 31, 1985.

Progress in military technology has been such that land-based fixed-site missiles are more and more vulnerable. The Soviet Union has greater throw-weight (the total weight which a missile can deliver over a stated range and in a stated trajectory) than the United States, but 85 percent is concentrated in land-based missiles. The United States is far ahead of the Soviet Union in electronic guidance systems.

Progress in conventional arms technology has also been rapid. The so-called "smart bomb" — precision guided munitions of PGM in military shop talk — has made such advances that in many cases it can replace nuclear warheads. On the one hand this increases the defensive capacity of NATO in Central Europe, where the problem has always been how to stop Soviet tanks.

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Its conclusions: Any such action would probably embroil the Soviet Union and could not in the short term improve the West's oil supply situation. It would also create severe



U.S.S. Nimitz under way during sea trials

U.S. Navy

Mighty Nimitz joins U.S. Navy

Nuclear-powered aircraft carrier adds extra 'cutting edge' to American foreign policy

By Stephen Webbe
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
As if to underscore its determination to maintain a global military role in the wake of the debacle in Indo-China, the United States has added the largest and most powerful warship in the world to its naval arsenal.

In a ceremony earlier this month at Norfolk Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia, the 84,000-ton nuclear-powered aircraft carrier U.S.S. Nimitz was commissioned into the Atlantic fleet.

President Ford who spoke at the ceremony declared that the carrier was entering service "at an auspicious moment, when our determination to strengthen our ties with allies across both great oceans and to work for peace and stability around the world requires clear demonstration."

Standing before the carrier, which is named

after World War II Pacific Commander-in-Chief, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, the President told a crowd of 10,000 that "to all, this great ship is visible evidence of our commitment to friends and allies and our capability to maintain those commitments."

Built at Newport News, Virginia, the carrier's keel was laid on June 22, 1968 and she was launched on May 13, 1972.

The warship, which has an overall length of 1,092 feet and extreme breadth of 262 feet is said by the U.S. Navy to travel "in excess of 30 knots," a figure considered conservative by many naval experts.

Powered by two nuclear reactors that drive four massive propellers, the Nimitz is capable of operating for 18 years or steaming up to one million miles across the world's oceans before refueling.

The warship, which boasts a flight deck of four and a half acres, can accommodate an air wing of some 100 tactical aircraft and is equipped with four aircraft lifts and four catapults. Together with her aircraft she cost approximately \$1 billion.

U.S.S. Nimitz, the first of a new class of three carriers, is also the first nuclear-powered flattop to be built by the United States since the U.S.S. Enterprise was launched in 1960.

In wartime the Nimitz would be protected by a defensive screen of surface ships, submarines, and aircraft.

But there is considerable debate within naval circles as to whether such a screen could withstand an onslaught of Soviet submarines, long-range aircraft, and warships firing both conventional and nuclear missiles from positions well outside the carrier's anti-submarine and air defense zone.

Many naval experts feel that Soviet commanders would throw in so many ships and aircraft that the destruction or displacement of American carriers would be inevitable. Others contend, however, that a combination of attack submarines, nuclear-powered guided missile frigates, and carrier-based F-14 aircraft with their sophisticated detection and long-range weapon systems would be equal to the task of protecting their precious charges.

"Carriers are the backbone of our sea control and force projection capabilities, as well as our overseas presence," observed Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt in 1973, when chief of Naval Operations. "They are the most impressive maritime representatives of American interests overseas." But critics of the carriers claim that the United States is placing an inordinate number of eggs in a fragile and expensive basket.

"After testing flight deck and electronic gear the U.S.S. Nimitz is expected to steam for America's

East-West religious ties

By Richard M. Harley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Keston, England
Contact between religious thinkers in Western Europe and their counterparts in Eastern Europe is not just a one-way street, says the Rev. Michael Bourdeaux of Keston College.

It is becoming a fertile source of insight for the free world.

Mr. Bourdeaux's organization is officially known as the *Centre for the Study of Religion and Communism*.

Mr. Bourdeaux has visited Christian circles in the Soviet Union, Poland, and other East European countries, whose members have been subjected to harassment and persecution by the authorities. He found that these Christians have "rediscovered in this experience something of the spiritual richness and concentration of the early church."

The case of the Russian reform Baptist leader, Giorgi Vins, recently sentenced to a 10-year jail term, spotlights vividly the issue of separation of church and state.

Mr. Vins has spoken out against the tendency for Russian religious leaders to allow themselves to be organized within official governmental guidelines.

Mr. Vins, says Mr. Bourdeaux, has demonstrated that the state and the church are two different things, two separate estates. Conflict and confrontation between the two are not necessarily inevitable, but there must be a clear line of demarcation in terms of authority.

Keston College faces a pressing need. While many churches and institutions draw upon its resources (and pay for this service) they have not generally provided financial support to keep the college going. A recent donation from the Dutch Reform Church has saved, for the moment, the quarterly magazine of the college.

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Indo-China

Cambodia: rice-roots Communism

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

How to account for the contrast between Saigon and Phnom Penh?

In Saigon the victorious Communists allow life, temporarily at least, to continue much as it did before the take-over. But in Phnom Penh the victors swiftly emptied the capital, ordering its inhabitants to undertake a forced march into the countryside. Saigon is nearly as lively as it ever was. Phnom Penh is silent.

In Vietnam foreign newsmen are allowed to work and travel, even if communication with the outside world is only intermittent. In Phnom Penh they had to seek refuge in an embassy compound. Although eventually allowed to leave Cambodia, they, like other foreigners, were regarded with the greatest suspicion. The new leaders in Phnom Penh seem much less sure of themselves than their counterparts in Saigon.

In Saigon, newsmen report that so far there have been no reprisals against the defeated enemy. In Phnom Penh there is no evidence of the wide-reaching "bloodbath" that American officials had predicted. But there are unconfirmed reports of executions of senior military and civilian officials.

The revolutionaries had for years vowed to kill seven leaders of the old Phnom Penh government whom they described as "traitors." Two of those leaders, Prime Minister Long Boret and former Acting Premier Srik Matak, failed to leave Phnom Penh before it fell, and no one would be surprised to learn that the new rulers had kept their word as far as these two men are concerned.

Newsmen who covered the Cambodian war quickly learned that the gentle and easygoing Khmers could become brutal under stress. This was evident from the start, in 1970, when Phnom Penh government troops slaughtered hundreds of unarmed Vietnamese civilians. Throughout the war, neither side took many prisoners.

But the contrast between the take-over in Saigon and that in Phnom Penh nevertheless is striking. It is too early to make sweeping generalizations, but the differences can perhaps best be explained by the divergent histories, social organizations, and revolutionary movements of the two countries.

The Khmer insurgents, relative latecomers among the revolutionaries of Indo-China, had much less-fertile ground to work than the Vietnamese Communists. Before the outbreak of the war in Cambodia, most peasants had few grievances. They were among the beat-fed peasants in Southeast Asia, and an estimated 90 percent of them owned the land they tilled.

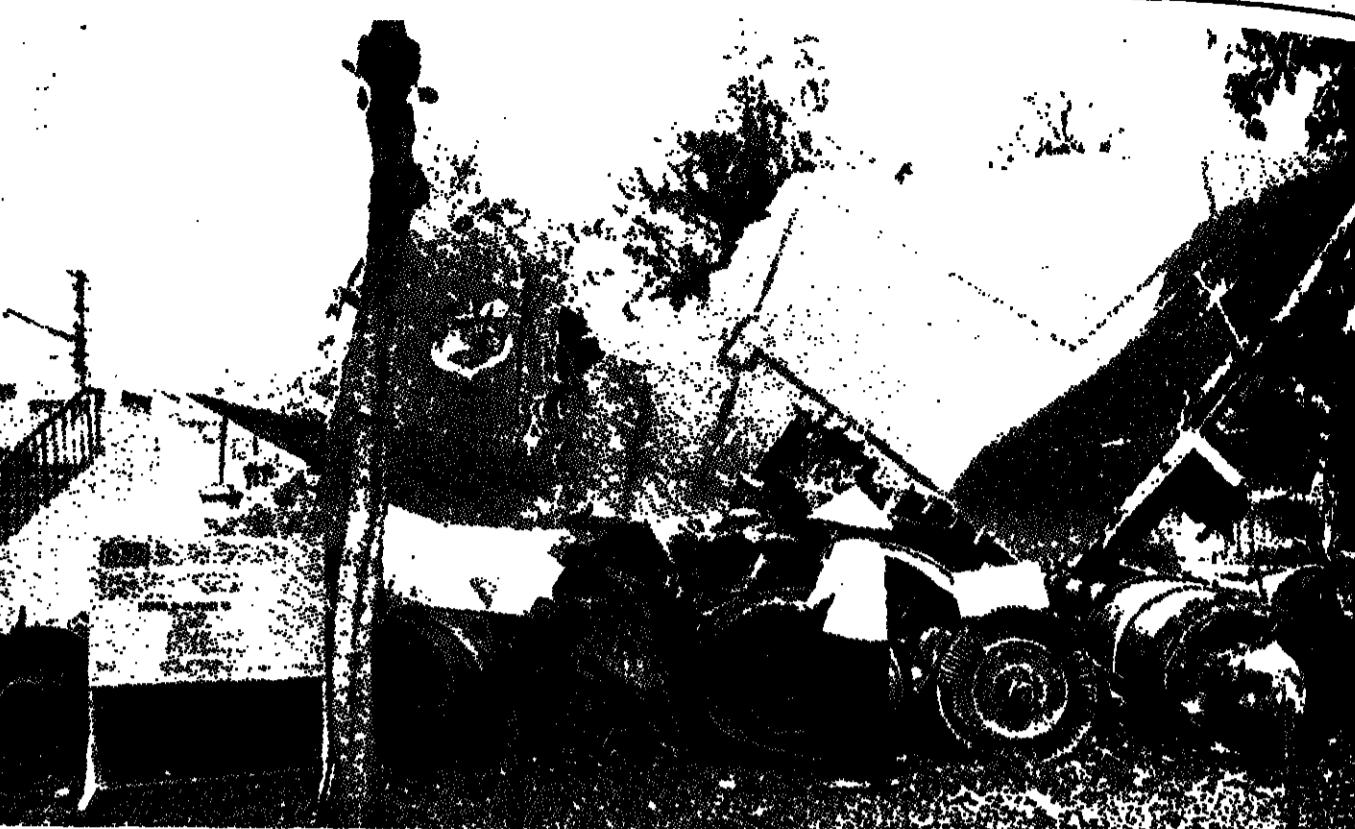
In a more crowded Vietnam, absentee landlordism and farm tenancy provided grievances that contributed greatly to the growth of both the Viet Cong movement against the French and the communist-led National Liberation Front against the U.S.-backed Diem regime.

In Cambodia, Buddhism worked as a strong force in the value system of the people and provided more of a barrier against the introduction of a new ideology than it did in Vietnam.

Consequently, the Khmer revolutionaries apparently decided that they had no choice but to act harshly to impose a new system. The Khmer revolutionaries did not have the time patiently to analyze grievances and then build a political and administrative structure from the village level upward. The war came to Cambodia suddenly and brutally, and the insurgents focused their main efforts on the fighting.

One reason why they decided to empty Phnom Penh of its inhabitants, among others, may have been that they did not have the administrators to run a city of that size. They also did not have the rice to feed the city's many refugees.

Most of Phnom Penh's inhabitants were originally farmers, and they now are being sent back to the countryside. The rainy season is beginning in Cambodia. A new rice crop must be planted.



A part of history now: B-52 wreckage complete with Strategic Air Command insignia in Hanoi war museum

South Vietnam: corrupt and faction-riven

Daniel Southerland was in Saigon during the final weeks of the Thieu regime and was evacuated on April 29 with the last of the Americans. In this dispatch he analyzes why Saigon fell.

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong
As the North Vietnamese tanks neared Saigon, journalists like myself who had spent many years in Vietnam were besieged by hundreds of unarmed Vietnamese civilians. Throughout the war, neither side took many prisoners.

It would be wrong to give the impression that everyone in Saigon was seeking help or a way out of the country. I knew some Vietnamese who looked forward to the assumption of power by the Communists with equanimity, and some who welcomed it. I knew others who said they had nothing to fear because they were poor. And I knew still others who did not determine the inevitable outcome but who were determined to stay and make the best of it.

It was among the most anticommunist Vietnamese that one found those who were looking most to Americans for all the answers.

Despite all the talk about "Vietnamization," it was this overwhelming dependence on Americans, caused by long years of direct intervention, which set the stage for Saigon's collapse.

With his troops spread thin and his resources more limited than they once were, Mr. Thieu made a decision to withdraw his forces from key sections of the highlands. The

retreat, one could point to a number of other factors that contributed to the final collapse:

* There was the corruption in the senior officer corps, which undermined the faith and respect of the relatively ill-paid soldiers and noncommissioned officers.

The Vietnamese Army was not only an army but also a business concern in which promotions as well as medical evacuation helicopter rides could be bought and sold.

* There was the lack of an ideology or an ideal such as the "righteous cause" that the Communists believed in. Anti-communism was obviously insufficient to hold Saigon's forces together in the ultimate test.

* The lack of self-confidence and solidarity produced conditions where panic could easily gain control. And the final outcome was likely to have been the same, no matter how many weapons and bullets the United States poured into South Vietnam.

If it had not been apparent before, it became clear to just about everyone in "South Vietnam" which we journalists had been writing about was not really a nation a collection of disparate and feuding factions, and families.

Even the Army generals themselves hopelessly divided.

The North Vietnamese began swiftly advantage of the situation.

For many Vietnamese, rumors were the only thing left to believe in. Senior officers in the northern region started to give way to rumors that Mr. Thieu had made up his mind to abandon the Communists to abandon the Highlands as well as the northern provinces.

In Saigon, senior staff officers began what the Americans were going to do; they remarked at the time that if the Saigon of Gen. Frederick C. Weyand, Army Chief of Staff, produced only

"no action, we're lost."

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United States

What might happen in the '76 campaign

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Close associate of President Ford, Melvin R. Laird, gives these details of President Ford's 1976 election campaign:

* He sees Sen. Edward M. Kennedy as the likely opponent of the President "if he can stay out of the primaries." He also thinks Mr. Kennedy would be the strongest adversary the President could face.

Mr. Laird thinks Senator Kennedy is sincere in his statement about not running. But he also believes Mr. Kennedy will be unable to resist the pressures that will be put on him next year from Democratic leaders who will want him to run.

* Ford aide Dean Burch is slated to become head of the President's preconvention campaign "on a full-time basis." Mr. Burch was "available" and "a former party chairman."

Mr. Burch, very close to Arizona Republican Sen. Barry Goldwater, would tend to muffle the "only possible challenge" to Mr. Ford—from conservatives.

* Mr. Laird is convinced there will be no challenge to the President in the primaries. He thinks Ronald Reagan might try a con-

vention challenge—but that while it might be "interesting," it would not be successful.

* He believes the frustration and dissatisfaction among Republican conservatives with Mr. Ford will center on the vice-presidency. He foresees a heated battle over the No. 2 spot.

* Mr. Laird says the President will enter those primaries only where, under the law, he must be on the ticket. Should there be a challenge to Mr. Ford (which he does not envision) then, he says, the President will have to enter a large number of primaries, including New Hampshire.

* To the question, "Who will be the President's campaign manager after the convention?" Mr. Laird said, "It will be the Republican national chairman." He did leave the door open, however, for the possibility of the President selecting a new chairman at that time.

And then he amended his comment by saying that the President might select a "campaign director" to run his campaign—someone who would be under the national chairman.

Mr. Laird, former secretary of defense, is currently member of an informal group putting the Ford campaign together. He spoke to a breakfast meeting of reporters here.



Viet youth: now their education is in danger

Will young refugees be able to go to college?

By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Behind immediate food, shelter, and job needs of the Southeast Asian refugees lie several less-pressing but still important problems, including money for college education.

This is one which many on Capitol Hill now are beginning to consider.

They are finding that the whole question of Washington student aid for both newcomers and the 2,000 Vietnamese and Cambodians studying on U.S. campuses this year when their homelands fell to the communists is bound up in legalities.

Only those tapped as resident aliens, for instance, are eligible to compete with U.S. students for such regular government scholarship money as the Basic Opportunity Grants. As yet, it is uncertain as to when (if ever) many of the newcomers or the old students will gain this status.

Some on Capitol Hill, reluctant to open student-aid funds of any kind to refugees, or old, argue that total funds available, not qualifying U.S. students, have been quite inadequate.

"We're just going to have to cut some tape to declare them residents," says a determined Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) aide familiar with the problem.

Currently the only relatively solid project for higher education and vocational help for refugees, regardless of their legal status, about \$10 million of the \$405 million humanitarian aid now being considered Congress.

No one knows how many of the new refugees will want or be able to get a college education. A HEW sample of several thousand finds still on Guam found some 15 percent in the age bracket but it is considered indicative as to how many will seek college.

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Okay you chaps, fingers poised, man the typewriters!

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago You won't be able to flag it down with a handkerchief, the way people used to stop steamboats 50 years ago. And there won't be many farmers aboard with their dogs, cats, and cows.

But a nearly-vanished era may be starting up again.

For the first time in 50 years, a paddlewheel steamboat equipped for overnight passengers will soon swish and churn its way up the mighty Mississippi, on a maiden voyage, doubling the number of boats of its kind in the U.S.—from one to two.

There are only five steam-powered paddlewheel passenger boats operating in the U.S. today, and only one, the Delta Queen, built in 1926, for overnight service. The Mississippi Queen, due to start operating next March, will be No. 2.

A week's trip on the Mississippi Queen will cost \$365 and \$1,050 (up to \$2,430 for 18 days). The same 7-day trip cost only \$35 in the 1920s.

Its paddlewheel will be just like the old steamboats used to have. And its speed (12 m.p.h.) should be slow enough to satisfy passengers seeking a nostalgic taste of days when overnight passenger service flourished along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

In those days, you almost "couldn't get anywhere unless you went by boat," recalls Frederick Way Jr., of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, who started his river career as a "mud clerk" on the Ohio River. An amateur historian, he has written a history of the steamboat in the midwest at each landing to help up the boat, he recalls.

"There was a boat that went out in the cornfields [in West Virginia] in 1910 and stayed there for about three or four months," Mr. Way recalled in an interview. "They ran excursions on the B&O railroad to see it."

When he got his riverboat pilot's license in 1960, "many of the passengers were farmers leaving their fields to look for work in the cities. They could take their dog, cats, and cows with them," said Mr. Way. "They [the farmers] were always a good deal, 'cause you got them back in 60 days," discouraged with city life.

In those days "all you had to do to stop a steamboat was wave a handkerchief," he said.

Today you need reservation about 60 days in advance for a ride on the Delta Queen, says Mr. Way.

Other things have changed too.



Okay you chaps, fingers poised, man the typewriters!

Being in a distinct minority today does not bother him. He likes the work and it pays well.

"I'm making more money than two of my friends with master's degrees," he says.

In what Jeanne Feightner calls her secretary to type dictation, Richard Hill walks into her office, sits down, opens his notebook, and starts using the shorthand skills that earned him a promotion last year from clerk-typist.

As one of the nation's male secretaries, a small, highly visible, and, some figures show, growing band of tradition-breakers, he gets some strange looks on the job. But most days the only awkward moments come when the other secretaries get together on breaks and talk about their husbands.

"I just listen," he says.

A century or so ago, he points out, before many women had entered the world of office work, many secretaries were males.

Now, though, the situation has changed.

The number of males who describe themselves as secretaries has increased from about 41,000 in 1960 to 64,000 in 1970 (compared to 2.6 million female secretaries in 1970), says the U.S. Census Bureau.

But being overqualified may not be a bad, says Ralph Dowling, an executive secretary to a male officer of the Air Line Pilots Association in Denver.

"You are expected to do better" for female secretaries because so few men are in the work that they are watched closely, for example—says there were less than 1,000 male secretaries in the U.S. in 1973, a figure that has not changed much in the past 10 years. The bureau's survey covers only companies with 50 or more employees in metropolitan areas, but by far, most secretaries are in such a category.

There is a twist in all this that has some women's liberation activists frustrated: Male secretaries often earn more than female secretaries. Average weekly earnings for male secretaries in early 1972 (latest date for which such figures are

available) was \$179 compared to \$165 for females.

A greater proportion of the male secretaries work in higher paying secretarial jobs, often for transportation, communication, and other public utilities, says Kenneth Hoffmann, of the BLS in Washington. And since figures show higher wages for secretaries where both male and female secretaries are employed in the same firm, women's wages may go up as more males become secretaries.

Robert Chambers, another male secretary with a female boss, has, however, that some of the female secretaries around him feel threatened by his presence. "It is as if, he says, they are asking: 'Are you trying to unseat me?'

His only complaint on his job with the General Services Administration in Washington is one often heard from female secretaries—that he is overqualified. Mr. Chambers is retired from the Air Force.

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Rhodesia: The clouds gather

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya

The net is drawing tighter around white Rhodesia.

Difficult though this prospect is for Rhodesia it still has alternative routes to the sea. But they will be longer, more expensive, and perhaps politically problematic as well.

A newly-built railway line joins the South African rail network at Beitbridge. So Rhodesian goods can now reach the Republic without going through black-ruled Botswana.

Thus Rhodesian traffic still could—at least theoretically—use such South African ports as Durban. But Durban's facilities already are hard-pressed.

But some experts concede there are major holes still to be plugged before Prime Minister Ian Smith's regime in Salisbury can be brought to heel.

The status of Mozambique is a new factor in the black-white equation. When the Portuguese territory becomes independent on

June 25, presumably under Frelimo leader Machel Samora, black Africa hopes and expects it will join the embargo against Rhodesia.

Since an estimated 80 to 85 percent of Rhodesia's exports and imports travel by rail to or from the Mozambique ports of Beira and Lourenco Marques, the potential impact of a cutoff could be enormous.

It is conceded, however, that Mozambique will need substantial financial aid to compensate for the loss of revenue if it joins the economic blockade against Rhodesia. Zambia's Foreign Minister Vernon Mwaanga sets the figure at about \$65 million. Black African leaders are appealing to the United Nations for monetary help to ensure that Mozambique can enforce a strict embargo.

The final communiqué of the Commonwealth summit conference in Jamaica last week—which recognized the inevitability of intensified armed struggle should peaceful avenues be blocked by the racist and illegal Rhodesian regime— and the impending independence of Mozambique have lent new impetus and confidence to those who want black majority rule for the breakaway British colony in southern Africa.

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Thus Rhodesian traffic still could—at least theoretically—use such South African ports as Durban. But Durban's facilities already are hard-pressed.

The Associated Press cables from Salisbury, Rhodesia: A government spokesman claimed Saturday the guerrillas are ignoring a cease-fire concluded last Dec. 11 by black liberation groups and the Rhodesian government.

"The terrorist campaign of murder, rape, arson, assault, and intimidation has become so

much a fact of life for the inhabitants of the operational area that talk of an end to hostilities is less than meaningless to them," the spokesman said.

In Kenya, meanwhile, the Nairobi Sunday Nation newspaper said the Organization of African Unity should investigate clashes among black Rhodesian guerrillas in Zambia. There are reports that at least 100 of them have been killed in fighting.

"When African nationalists kill each other, the only person who stands to gain in Rhodesia is Prime Minister Ian Smith. Political feuding will only mean the delay of African majority rule in Rhodesia," the paper said in an editorial.

The Rhodesian government spokesman said there have been 290 guerrilla incidents since the December cease-fire, including 41 murders of civilians, 9 attempted murders, 15 assaults, and 12 cases of intimidation and threatened murder.

He said 60 guerrillas, 6 white Rhodesians, and 5 white South Africans have been killed.

The spokesman said bands of guerrillas are raiding remote African villages, assembling the inhabitants and arbitrarily killing one or more accused of being informers. He listed eight such incidents.

Describing one, he said that on Dec. 30, three guerrillas arrived at a village 100 miles northwest of Salisbury and accused a man of being a "sell-out."

He was bayoneted to death the spokesman said.

Africa

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Sithole plans the next move

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

One of Rhodesia's key African nationalist leaders, the Rev. Ndabani Sithole, believes that guerrilla operations against his country's ruling white minority are still necessary to achieve black-majority rule there.

He does not think that the stepping up of sanctions against the white-minority government, agreed to at the Commonwealth conference just ended in Jamaica, will be enough to bring by negotiation a transfer of political power in Rhodesia from blacks to whites.

Mr. Sithole, held for 10 years in detention in Rhodesia until the turn of last year and then briefly arrested again this year, has been outside the country since last month. Now in the United States for a short visit to four of his children in American colleges—a fifth is in college in Britain—Mr. Sithole says he intends to return to Africa—but not to Rhodesia. Rhodesia's white-minority Prime Minister Ian Smith, has said he will re-arrest Mr. Sithole if he comes back.

Mr. Sithole said to this writer rather cryptically: "I will not return to Rhodesia, but I hope to go back to Zimbabwe very soon." Zimbabwe is the African name for Rhodesia under which it will be known internationally once it is under a black government.

Although Mr. Sithole does not spell out in detail just what his immediate plans are, one gets the impression in conversation with him that he thinks in terms of remaining outside Rhodesia to be free to organize and control those moves—including stepped-up guerrilla warfare within the country—needed to bring about the replacement of Mr. Smith's white-minority government by black-majority rule.

Since the end of last year, moves have been

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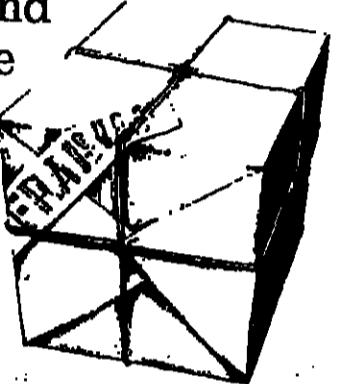
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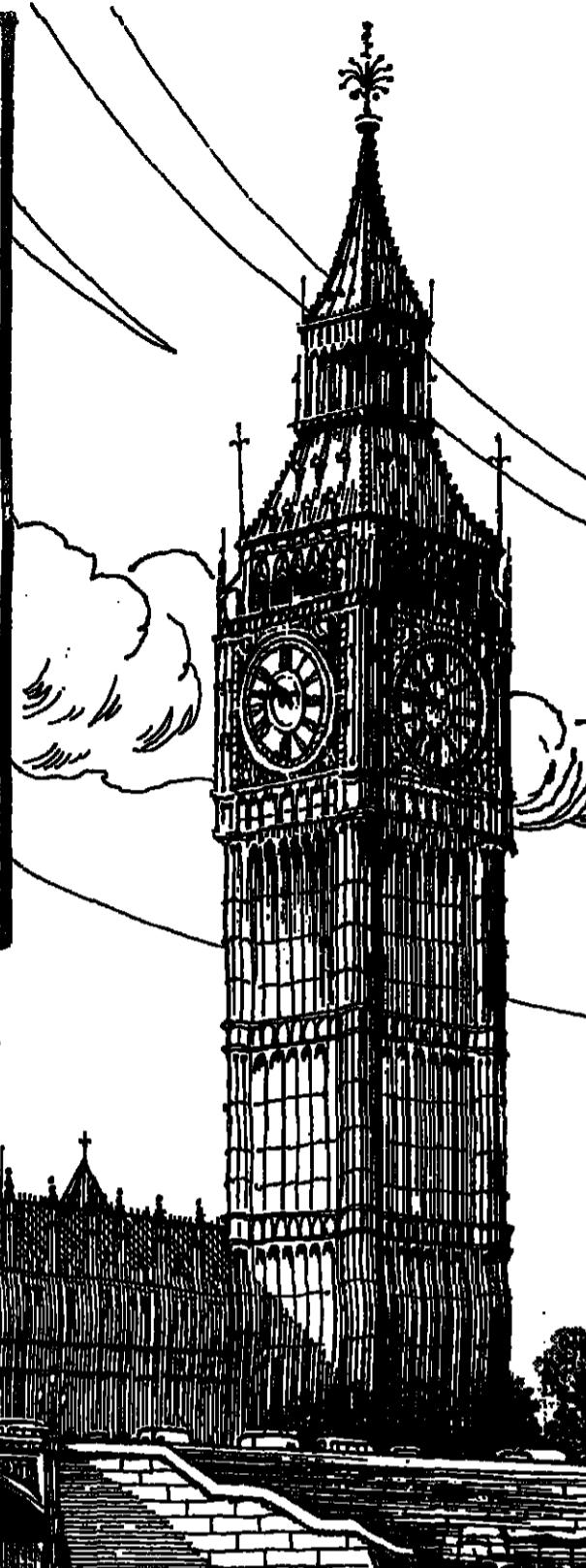
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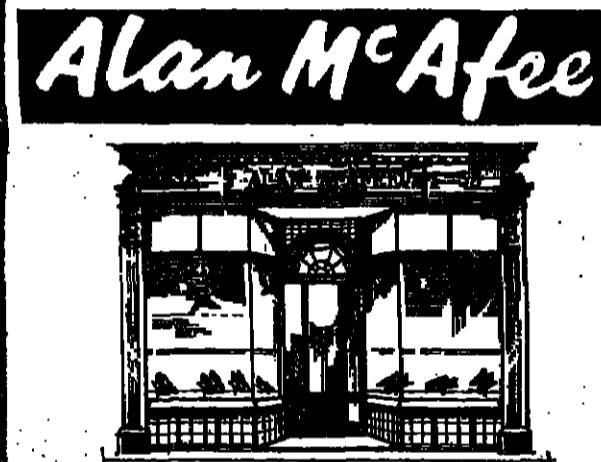
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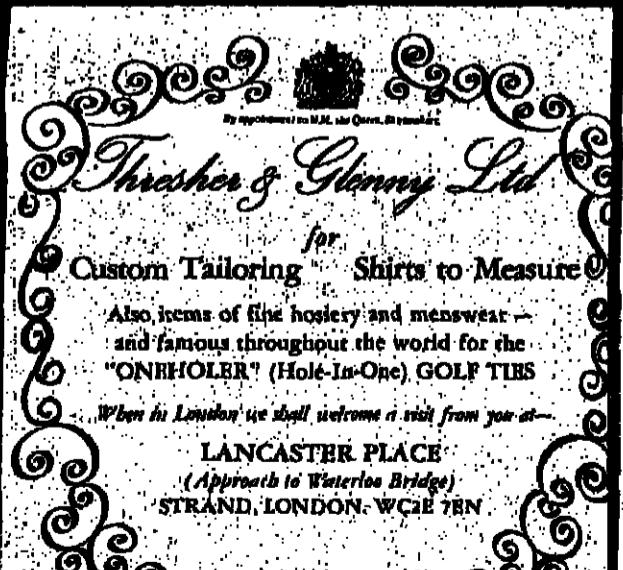
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Sperm whale catch . . .



... black and albino killer whales . . .



... and sei whale . . .

By R. Norman Malhony, staff photographer
just a few of a species many want to protect

WHALES: Do they have unfathomed guage?

Some scientists are convinced that whales communicate and have mental abilities comparable to, but quite different from, man's.

By David F. Sibley
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The haunting song of the whale — an intricate melody of deep booming sounds, clicks, and squeals — has fascinated marine scientists for the past quarter-century.

Is it just a form of sonar that helps them navigate and find food? Could it be a rudimentary means of underwater communication? Or do these graceful creatures talk to each other, perhaps in an as-yet-unfathomed language?

Most scientists who study whales feel that the questions are far from being answered. Yet in the last few years, an outspoken minority have become convinced that whales have mental abilities comparable to, though quite different from, our own.

The publicity given to the views of these few scientists, the mysteries that surround these unique mammals, and the cruelty which characterizes modern whaling have combined to produce a growing number of whale lovers who believe in their intelligence and violently oppose their slaughter.

How sounds could be explained

This enthusiasm and recent concern over extinction of many species has intensified the study of these, the largest of animals. Less is known about whales than any other mammal. Still most scientists are critical of the popular movement to humanize the whale.

"Most of the sounds we have heard could be explained by analogy with other animals," says Dr. Peter M. Watkins, a marine biologist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. He was quick to add, "but some of the strange sounds recorded under water actually came from whales."

At a symposium recently at the Boston Museum of Science, Dr. Watkins reported some of this strongest evidence to date that large whales use sounds to communicate.

With four underwater microphones, he has developed a method to plot the position of whales as they "talk."

On his latest voyage, the scientist was tracking sperm whales. These animals, a traditional whaling prey, have a distinctive voice, a series of high-pitched clicks. When slowed to half speed, these sound like a carpenter banging on a roof.

Dr. Watkins recorded two sperm whales. After a long silence among a fairly large group of whales, one started by sounding nine clicks. Shortly after, a second chimed in with seven quick raps. In quick succession there were another nine clicks, followed by seven.

Then the whales both signaled nine clicks simultaneously. Following this there was a more complicated 14-click exchange, and then back to the seven-nine pattern.

When he calculated the distances, the scientist found that at first the two whales were some distance apart. During their exchange, "seven" moved toward "nine," who stayed in one place. The two signaled simultaneously at about the time when they met. Afterward the whales went off together in a different direction.

Cautious about interpretation

Dr. Watkins is very cautious about interpreting this event. He says it "seems to indicate communication." In the past, many experts thought that the sperm whale sounds were used for "echo-location" — that by sending out chirps or clicks and listening to the echoes, they are able to detect objects around them.

Small groups of dolphins also exchange similar alternating signals, but so do chickens and many other animals, the scientist says.

The strongest evidence for whale and dolphin intelligence has come not from the sounds they make, but from study of their brains. According to Dr. Peter Morgane of Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, who has done much of this work, the dolphin's brain seems to equal that of humans in size and complexity. It is organized quite differently, however:

In the human brain, the "gray-matter" is connected to regions thought to control gesturing and body actions. (This is why man developed tools.) The dolphin has as much or more "gray-matter," but it is most strongly linked to areas concerned with hearing and social behavior.

"The whale is man's closest neurological Morgan concludes.

Those who would "humanize" the whale have indirect evidence with reports of human-like

• When a female dolphin, a variety of mink, was caught in a shallow inlet, her companion herring and chased them in so she could eat.

• A fin whale was harpooned and killed. Both carbonized were found broken. Presumably dead when caught. A whale needs its heart to appear well-fed. The whale had a companion helping it.

Bottlenose whales were hunted to the

in the North Atlantic by Norwegian whalers,

aided by the whale's habits: once a whale's

companions will not desert it. As a result,

found a group they could kill several at a

time when they can find them, says Dr.

scientific adviser to the International Whaling Commission.

Such reports have generated an interest in the intelligence and language abilities of man's closest relatives.

Tapes of their underwater songs are being analyzed by computers at hundreds of universities to "decipher" them. So far there has been no success.

Because the large whales are so difficult to research, researchers have turned to the dolphin. Many attempts to prove that they communicate have claimed success have not satisfied fellow scientists.

"Whales are peaceful, marvelous, and graceful creatures," says Roger Payne of Rockefeller University, who has spent a

great deal of time on the Patagonian coast of Argentina

observing whales which winter there.

"I think they deserve something better than being turned into automatic trans-

trainable creatures to speak English with permission fluid."

His sentiment appears to be gathering strength.

Although he claimed partial success, few

are convinced.

convincing.

science

Research notebook

Start a car: 'turn on' a plant

By Robert C. Cowen

Every time you start a car, switch on a furnace, or light a gas flame, you may encourage more plants to inhabit the earth. You are doing your bit to add to the carbon dioxide with which the burning of gas, oil, and coal burdens the atmosphere. Many environmentalists have wondered if this might influence climate. Now, it seems, it may affect earthly life directly as well.

Northwestern University's Fred T. Mackenzie told a recent American Chemical Society meeting he estimates the added carbon dioxide has induced a 10 percent increase in earth's plant mass since the late 19th century.

Carbon dioxide in air acts like glass in a greenhouse, blocking some of the outgoing heat radiation and helping warm the earth. By adding to the carbon dioxide naturally in air, man may enhance this effect, hence the concern about possible climatic influence. Such an influence would be subtle, and scientists have yet to pin it down.

They are not even sure where all the added carbon dioxide goes. Only about one-third of it seems to stay in the atmosphere.

The rest may dissolve in the sea or help build up plants. In spite of long study, scientists haven't agreed on the likelihood of either fate. Now Dr. Mackenzie says that his analysis indicates that a good deal of the carbon dioxide goes into increasing the total mass of plant life.

He explained that man is adding three key elements to the environment — carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus (in fertilizers) — in the ratio of 800 to 3 to 1. His estimates of the accumulated quantities of phosphorus and nitrogen and of the "missing" carbon dioxide are on the order of those needed to make plant tissues.

If he is right and the ocean is taking up less of the carbon dioxide than some experts have suggested, some biochemists will still be concerned about the effect of this gas on the sea. They think it might upset marine chemistry and make shellfish and even coral reefs dissolve.

To build and maintain shells, many organisms depend on seawater being oversaturated with certain carbonate compounds. Too much carbon dioxide dissolving in the sea can change the chemical balance so the upper waters become deficient in carbonates.

At the present rate of carbon dioxide increase in air, some experts think this could happen in less than a century in some parts of the sea.

The chemistry is complex and poorly understood, and critics challenge the shellfish threat theory. Nevertheless, two of the theory's proponents, A. W. Fairhall and John D. Roberts of the University of California at Berkeley, believe that the acidification of the oceans is a serious problem.

Soviet scientists estimate that they would need to add 100 million tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere each year to match the projected increase in carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels. Even granting the critics' theory, there are grounds for serious concern about the impact of fossil carbon dioxide on the ocean. And M. Whitfield of Britain's Marine Biological Association, one of their chief critics, agrees that there is enough uncertainty to merit such concern.

Here is an aspect of carbon dioxide pollution that environmentalists often overlook: They have made much of possible climate-changing influences. But, if the rise in carbon dioxide is stimulating plant growth and threatening shell-bearing organisms in the sea, its biological impact, when fully understood, may turn out to be more significant than any climatic effect.

Oxford and Cambridge: Will traffic shatter their medieval calm?

By Terence Bendixson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

signals used to hold cars in line who could not obstruct buses, and parking raised not just to deter commuters but to reduce the use of cars for day visiting, and other purposes.

At present, Cambridge appears to be leading in the race to eliminate the worst evils of traffic (as they did in this year's boat race). Since February, the city center's two main "through routes" have been experimentally shut to cars and trucks. Pedestrians, cyclists, and bus and taxi riders can still cross the city by them, but all other vehicles have to go round. Cars and vans may enter on business but are obliged to go out the same way as they were.

As a result of these measures, traffic on the city's medieval streets has dropped; pedestrians can now breathe and hear themselves think; the bus service has improved. And surprisingly, traffic has not increased noticeably elsewhere. This last effect has surprised the city engineer, but it seems to prove, yet again, the existence of a "Parkinson's law for automobiles": Cater to traffic and it will increase; discourage it and it will decline.

Cambridge has traffic troubles, too. Magdalene Bridge, where the River Cam slides silently past precipitous college walls and offers glimpses of secluded lawns, is the sort of place that invites contemplation. Unfortunately the bridge also carries a national highway through the city, though two stage coaches could not pass on it without locking wheels. With the coming of container freight, it has therefore become customary for vast trucks to jostle for position on the bridge with undergraduates going to and from tutorials.

But now all this is changing. Measures are being taken in both cities against out-of-place traffic. The needs of pedestrians, cyclists, and bus passengers are being put first, and motorists fitted in afterward. And the goal of better environmental conditions is beginning to be treated as more important than access by car.

Comparable changes have been made in Oxford, but something more spectacular is in prospect. This is to use the city as a gigantic laboratory for unprecedented efforts to persuade motorists not to use their cars. Key streets would be closed to autos, traffic

should be more widely adopted.

Ten years ago comparable officials would have given their blessing to construction of urban freeways. This site numbers in Oxford and Cambridge were and came close to destroying the most perfect places in Europe.

But now the tide is turning. As Helmut Leodolter, Austrian Minister of Environment, said at the opening of a conference — "Our purpose is not to towns for motor vehicles but to towns for people."

Supercold power lines

U.S.-Soviet teamwork may cut power costs

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow — The Energy Institute here looks like any other well-worn building tucked in among the shops and apartment houses of Lenin Prospect. But inside is one of the glamour projects of Soviet-American scientific cooperation: research in superconductivity or the flow of electricity with virtually no resistance.

To build and maintain shells, many organisms depend on seawater being oversaturated with certain carbonate compounds. Too much carbon dioxide dissolving in the sea can change the chemical balance so the upper waters become deficient in carbonates.

At the present rate of carbon dioxide increase in air, some experts think this could happen in less than a century in some parts of the sea.

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American specialists who visited here recently add that operating costs of a superconducting cable would be only one fifth of the cost for an equivalent transmission by conventional cable.

The phenomenon of superconductivity is achieved by reducing conductors to a temperature close to absolute zero (273° below zero C) — or about six to nine degrees Kelvin.

The American side has more experience in

the electrical strength of plastic insulators used to hold cars in line who could not obstruct buses, and parking raised not just to deter commuters but to reduce the use of cars for day visiting, and other purposes.

Such an experiment, which has been forwarded by the county council for discussion, would cost about \$600,000. Next year there is discussion in plenty.

If this kind of shift in policy, which is

to a few, small university cities, leads down to ivory-tower romances, the results of work at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris suggest exactly the opposite.

"Better Towns with Less Traffic"

is the new approach being applied

to cities such as Nagoya in Japan, with

million residents, and in middling-sized

such as Nottingham, England, with a

million inhabitants.

Government officials from all the

and North American countries who

the meeting therefore concluded that implemented, low-cost traffic management techniques, designed to limit the use

and promote alternatives to them, call

should be more widely adopted.

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made more comfortable in the center and

pedestrianized municipal signs saying NO

CYCLING have been removed from the city's

parks and commons. Work is now getting

under way to eliminate obstacles to cyclists

throughout the city.

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Comparable changes have been made in

travel

Danish village re-creates life in Iron Age

By Steve Libby
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lejre, Denmark

The Danish have always had a strong interest in history and tradition. And nowhere is that interest more dramatically expressed than at the Historical Archaeological Research Center and its live-in Prehistoric Village, located near the small city of Roskilde, just west of Copenhagen.

This is one of the rare places where individuals may learn firsthand what it was like to live in the Iron Age: ride a horse, catch sheep, spin thread — with the most primitive implements — to wield an axe or an adze, cook food in baked clay pots in a prehistoric furnace, and to survive over a period of time, as long as a month, with no modern conveniences whatsoever.

Employees and guests alike work to re-create Iron Age habitations, using tools identical to those of the time. They live in "families" in clay-word huts. They make their own clothing from whatever is available, and build their fires of peat and logs. And they make daily contact with domestic animals, plants, and the soil.

The museum was founded a dozen years ago by Hans-Ole Hansen, son of Danish writer Martin A. Hansen. Mr. Hansen's interest in the Iron Age dates back to his boyhood; when, with friends, he built reconstructions of prehistoric homes. In school, he took a degree in folk culture, and he later wrote a book on the subject. The museum is the crowning achievement of this life-long interest.

But the Historical Archaeological Research Center is more than a museum: It is a vibrant, living link with the past — a treasure trove drawing on the knowledge and love of some 250 Danish museums, large and small, with material gathered also from Danish homes, schools, and sciences.

There are two facets to the Center: First, it provides workshop facilities for visitors. Schoolchildren and adults are both welcomed.

The second is development. It ensures that



Photo by Royal Danish Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Roskilde, prehistoric village near Copenhagen

uncovered scientific evidence is fairly correct — "fairly" because, as Hans-Ole Hansen explains, "in many cases we shall never fully know, with certainty, many old and extinct cultural factors."

One facet supports the other, but there are problems for the scientific side. It is difficult to control prolonged experiments with hundreds of spectators watching. And that's what happens at this museum, where 25,000 schoolchildren make up about one-third of the visiting population each year.

Museum officials say that, in the future, many experiments will have to be undertaken outside the center. There the honest curiosity of weekend campers, thousands of tourists and teachers, and school youngsters on study vacation, cannot interrupt the serious research being undertaken here.

The center is supported by large grants from governmental educational services, county authorities, the Carlsberg Foundation, and receipts from the small admission charges.

Many visitors who "live in" at the center are archaeologists themselves — reason enough to experience how life must have been in this central part of Denmark thousands of years ago.

Several Americans have done it, with varying results. All agree on one thing, however, that the Prehistoric Village is an experience that they will always remember.

The BBC will be filming here in June and July, 1975, for a television documentary. Thus for those months reservations are closed.

The lure of Greenland's icy mountains

By Jeffrey Moeller
Written for
The Christian Science
Monitor

Greenland is the world's largest island, four times as big as Texas and twice the size of Alaska. Few, however, visit this land where man still battles nature for survival.

Five-sixths of the island is covered with ice, two miles thick at its center. For more than 4,000 years, man has lived on the narrow, mountainous strip of land which hugs the coast.

Although the entire country has only about 45,000 people, Greenland's largest city, Godthaab, comprising about 10,000 inhabitants, since 1976 the completion of a UHF network will bring television to the entire country. On the other hand, in some of the remote northern settlements hunters still use harpoons and kayaks to hunt seal.

Since the late 1950s, hunting and fishing parties have represented the majority of tourists who visit Greenland. The natural beauty of Greenland, however, should remain its lasting attraction.

So compressed is the vegetation zone as a result of the latitude and climate that the fjord edges resemble the high alpine pastures. The country's assets are its long fjords,

mountains along the coast, many still unclimbed, often surpass the grandeur of the Swiss Alps.

While the once prolific reindeer and seal have been reduced like the American buffalo, wildlife can still be seen: The musk ox is an unforgettable sight.

Greenland sits undecided between its own proud traditions and the emerging signs of a modern society.

No longer can small hunting tribes live solely on the seal, using the skin for clothing, the flesh for food, and the blubber for heat and lighting. The number of seals has greatly diminished, and that means trouble for the Greenlanders.

The Viking Eric the Red was one of the first visitors to Greenland, although the English probably arrived a century earlier. Exiled from Iceland during the 11th century because he was a constant troublemaker, Eric the Red settled along the south coast of what was then an unknown island and called it "Greenland."

He was anxious to convince other Norwegians to follow him into exile, so he figured the name "Greenland" would attract those who could not grow crops or graze their sheep in "Iceland." His advertising was successful: 35 ships left Iceland for Greenland, but only 14 completed the journey.

The people are proud to be called "Greenlanders," not only because the term describes the present mixture of Danes and Eskimos, but because it conveys a sense of national identity, a willingness to hold on to what is still valuable in their past and to solve the problems brought by modernization.

Greenland greets the visitor with all the evidence of a new frontier. The country's assets are its long fjords,

A trip to Greenland is eas-

ier today. Regular air service now is available from Europe and America, although many of the routes include a stop in Reykjavik, as if to remind passengers that Eric the Red left Iceland for Greenland almost a thousand years ago.

This giant island recognizes the symbolism of its location midway between the continents of Europe and North America. The country invited the visitor, much as a newcomer to a town invites his neighbors to an informal gathering at which he casually observes their different manners while at the same time unashamedly displaying his own.

In a town like Julianehab, for example, short scenic walks can be taken into the nearby hills. An excursion to Brattahlid, the first Viking settlement of Eric the Red, is available from Narssarsuaq. The small towns and villages reflect the richness of the Greenlandic past. Since for so many years most families depended on the sea for their subsistence, their houses were close to the shore, high up on the rocks, and always commanding a view of the sea.

These wooden houses are of one or one-and-a-half stories, often painted red or in other vivid colors, and having pitched roofs and whitewashed windows. Their haphazard pattern is often in distinct contrast to the orderly arrangement of nearby office buildings or modern houses.

To the visitor one of the most awe-inspiring natural wonders in Greenland is the Aurora borealis or northern lights. But the most frequently used word in the Greenlandic language is "Imaga" — tomorrow.

"That was about 10 years ago, an exciting time in restaurants," he says. "Until then, things were very inexpensive,

Spray-filled, sunny Sylt

By David Gunston
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Imagine a North Sea bank 23 miles long and most of its length barely a mile wide, surrounded by glorious fine sand and washed by the cleanest sea where in Europe.

Scatter over its sandy dunes and low banks, a sizable modernized wild birds and flowers, an array of tourists, including hardy nature

Moorish Algarve: garden of Portugal

By Diana Loercher
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon

In Portugal all roads lead from Lisbon, jumping-off place to the country's 11 provinces. About the size of the state of Maine, Portugal personifies "Infinite riches in a little room." Too few travelers realize the rich diversity of custom and landscape in this small nation, which lies crooked like a bay between the arms of Spain and the Atlantic.

Link this toothed island to the mainland single-track railway and seven miles long access route for

Bathe the whole is sufficient, even the splendor of light, appropriately enough name of a fish, and the Syt.

Since spending a few days at the end of summer, I am filled with enthusiasm and fascination for the place.

My German guide came from land-locked varia and had never Syt before either, started even. But he been well briefed, but just where to go and see. We were due in the tiny harbor of the island's southern tip, Steamer from Funchal, but one of the sailing houses, terracotta roofs, and rounded arches bear indelibly the imprint of the Moors.

The people, too, reflect that contradictory influence: darkly clad, except that they have more colorful festivals and dances than the rest of the Portuguese; melancholy, except that Portuguese word, algarve, is taken from their propensity for garrulous conversation; indolent, except that (male chauvinists take note) their women have a reputation as

scattered, we ran steadily

train from Hamburg Station, through

dairying meadows of

Friesland, to our destination in the sea west of Jutland.

The approach over

London

Quentin Crewe, restaurant columnist on British Vogue, established a new style for this kind of writing in the '60s when he was an assistant editor on Queen magazine, at the time an opinionated and controversial glossy.

Mr. Crewe approached the task in rather the same way as an art or theater critic, saying frankly which restaurant he found good and which he found bad, always with a fresh, readable, and entertaining manner.

"Previously," he recalls, "people had written only glowing accounts of restaurants on the grounds this helped their advertising. But it works the other way. If restaurant owners are battling not so much to provide good food, but to keep afloat. The problems of wages, supplies, costs, and overheads are very noticeable with a lot of them."

After several years on Queen, Quentin Crewe transferred to Vogue as restaurant columnist, then did the same job on the Evening Standard, one of London's two evening newspapers, for two years.

"That was most exhausting," he says. "I want to three or four restaurants a week. But it was also the moment of greatest influence, because if I wrote about a restaurant it would then be packed, possibly for ever. That side of the job is frightening, but one can do more good to people than damage."

Now back on Vogue he observes: "I have not got an eye as to whether a new restaurant is going to succeed or not. It's a magic thing that varies, but I can recognize it almost as soon as I go into a place. One of the problems is to make a fair judgment on one or two visits. I try to go more often than that."

Writing about restaurants is by no means Quentin Crewe's only professional activity. He is also well known as a serious writer on politics and sociological subjects. The restaurant aspect, he finds, provides a good balance, "and a challenge. No matter what one is writing about, it must be compellingly readable."

He also farms the family estate in Staffordshire, and with his wife Sue and their children, Nathaniel, three, and Charity, two, he divides



Algarve folk: never at a loss for words



Algarve pavement 'artist'

discuss where to go the next day and the ghosts of the explorers meet at the point where their adventures first began. In the Algarve, where reality looks like a dream, such tales sound almost true.

London columnist finds more to restaurants than food

By Ann Ryan
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

they had all been in the prewar grand style. But suddenly a number of people who were largely amateurs launched into opening restaurants.

"Suddenly there were more people going out to restaurants, and they didn't want the old-fashioned grand thing so the amateur restaurants became very popular. At that time, eating out was great fun."

"Now it's the other end of the scale, and I get rather depressed. Restaurant owners are battling not so much to provide good food, but to keep afloat. The problems of wages, supplies, costs, and overheads are very noticeable with a lot of them."

"I don't necessarily select a meal as something I want to eat. I choose something on a menu that would be a challenge to see how good the cooking is, somebody setting out to make quenelles, for example."

"Which, in his opinion, are London's best restaurants?" "The Capitol Hotel has a first-class restaurant, but nothing to compare with three-star restaurants in France. Others that can be marvelous are the Gavroche, and Lacey's. Wilton's is in a class of its own, superb English food, absolutely excellent, but it doesn't compare with a really grand French restaurant. Odini's is starting a new restaurant, about \$25 to \$35 a head, at least. The real thing is that English restaurants can do it sometimes, but you don't get that regularly, that consistency, that you get in France."

Carlier can do it, so can the Connaught, The Neal Street Restaurant is very nice; you don't often have a disaster there. They're sometimes marvelous, sometimes average. The French say we don't complain, and we don't."

"But English restaurants have become fun; it's the Italians who have been responsible for this, the Marios and Franco (Marco and Franco are an Italian duo who now own a chain of Britain's most popular eating places). And

places like Nick's Diner, (English bon vivant Nick Clarke was one of the first to open this kind of friendly restaurant.) If you go to these restaurants and your friends go to them, too, you can have a superb time."

"The variety is the other attractive thing about eating out. One of the interesting things that has happened to London is that it now has a better variety of restaurants than anywhere else. We've got such a variety of Chinese restaurants really specializing in different regions that we're now getting real provincial Chinese cooking. This is true also of Indian food. There is also Vietnamese food, Balinese, Japanese, it's fantastically cosmopolitan."

With so much eating out, the Crewe tend to prefer simple food at home. Sue does the cooking, and a favorite with guests is this recipe:

Hedgehog Pudding
5 tablespoons granulated sugar blanched
1 packet flaked almonds
3 eggs
1/2 pint single (thin) cream

Heat the sugar gently in a frying pan with a few drops of water until it melts. Pour the syrup into a soufflé dish, turning it so that the sides and particularly the bottom are covered with the melted sugar. Whip the whites of the eggs as stiffly as possible and pour them into the caramelized soufflé dish. Cover and steam for 1 1/2 hours in a pan of water that is kept just off the boil. Keep adding the water as it evaporates. A string tied round the soufflé dish will facilitate its removal.

Toasted the almonds lightly in the oven until brown. Toward the end of the steaming, make the sauce by whipping the yolks of the eggs, heating the cream, and pouring it over the whipped yolks, stirring as you pour. Turn out the pudding onto a dish. It should be all in one piece. Stick the almonds all over the top and sides to resemble a hedgehog. Hand the sauce separately. Serves four or five.

home

Picture books for the very young

The Adventures of Little Mouk, by Wilhelm Hauff, translated by Elizabeth Shub, illustrated by Monika Laimgruber. New York: Macmillan. \$6.95. London: Hamish Hamilton. £2.25.

Anno's Alphabet, by Mitsumasa Anno. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. \$6.95. London: Bodley Head. £2.50.

The Painter and the Bird, written and illustrated by Max Velthuijs, translated by Ray Broekel. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley. \$5.50.

By Guernsey Le Pelley

As a general rule children don't like giants. They like little people, being little themselves. In *The Adventures of Little Mouk*, the hero, as

Children

his name indicates, never grew very big, so in a children's book he is an instant hit.

The story is a rambling adventure in the style of the Arabian Nights, with pictures to

match, rendered in a mystical treatment of ancient Turkey.

Little Mouk starts his travels by trying to be Mr. Nice Guy, but it doesn't work. The Biggies are always taking advantage of him and causing trouble. But our hero has a few things going for him in the way of magic shoes and fairyland fogs which do remarkable things.

The bad king gets his comeuppance and at the end Little Mouk goes magically off into the sunset, alone, like a miniature Turkish cowboy secure in his inner wisdom.

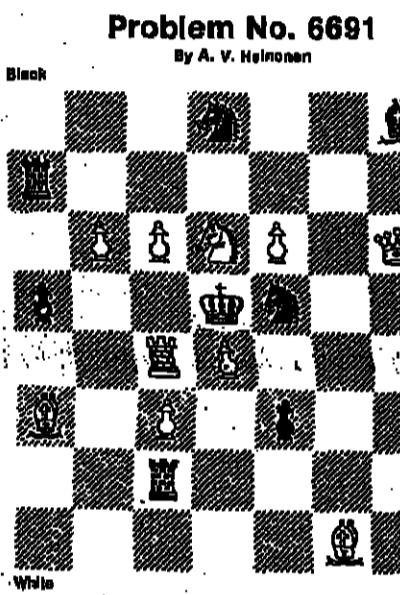
Anno's Alphabet is an alphabet picture book which with artful optics twists the wits and does to the eye what a tongue twister does to speech.

The letters, constructed with intricate skill as if carved in wood, are faithful as the shape but upon second look they begin to deceive the vision and tease the mind. It is a device which is sure to delight children or adults. This whimsical violation of perspective is by no means new to art, having been an amusing preoccupation of artists over the centuries; but the game of putting the eye at variance back. (There's that word again.)

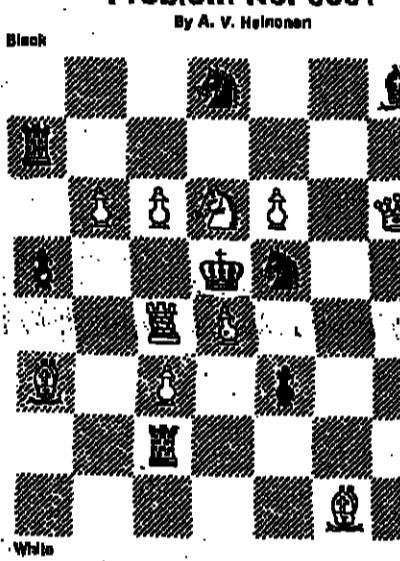
Guernsey Le Pelley, the Monitor's editorial cartoonist, is also the author of children's stories and the creator of "Tubby."

chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor



Problem No. 6691
By A. V. Helmeren



Problem No. 6692
By G. F. Anderson

White to play and mate in two.
(Second prize, Cacciaro Memorial, 1974.)

12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.
(London Times, 1985.)

7 Pieces

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books

E. H. Shepard

The man who drew Pooh and turned toys into people

By Christopher Andree
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

"Enchanting," "delightful": this is how E. H. Shepard's illustrations are most often described. But such cover-blurb adjectives don't really do him justice. His famous "decorations" in the four Christopher Robin books and "The Wind in the Willows" are probably better characterized as affectionate and funny.

The feeling of lovable ness they inspire is probably what has turned them into classics. As "art" they are not much better or worse than a host of contributions to "Punch" over the years — and Shepard himself was not unproductive in that direction — but few illustrations in the history of children's literature have made such a mark by such gentle means. Shepard's drawings are essentially modest, cheerful and observant — scarcely qualities to send aesthetics over the clouds — but aren't they almost ideal for their actual purpose?

It has been observed that now, in the 1970s, is a golden age for children's book illustration. Color and imagination take the breath away. A vast contingent of highly talented artists are at work in this area. But I believe it could be commented at some future date that the illustrations of the sixties and early seventies (the late seventies may see a return, due to inflation, of black-and-white line drawings) were characterized, among other things, by a kind of extravagance.

The one thing Shepard's work, back in the 1920s and '30s, was not, was extravagant. His visual material fitted into the text; it was apt and contributive, but never ran riot all over the page reducing the words to a subsidiary role. It can of course be argued that the needs of today's children are entirely different from the contemporaries of Christopher Milne. Nevertheless those small, well-placed decorations have an appeal which shows

little sign of abating, even in the original uncolored versions, with the 50th anniversary of "Pooh's" publication next year.

The striking thing is that A. A. Milne's four books are virtually inconceivable without Shepard's drawings. Their rightness is unchallenged. Christmas pantomimes and even Disneyfication have left them unscathed. Imagine that little middle-class nursery-child of the 1920s redrawn? Impossible. Visualize Pooh in any other style or shape or touch? Sacrilege! He would be a mere sheep without a Shepard.

In Christopher Milne's recent autobiography, there are photographs of the actual teddy bear on which the stories are based. Its lack of resemblance to Shepard's drawings of it is interesting; character is clearly in the eye of the beholder. The wonder is the way in which the illustrator developed a Pooh who visually presents the author's conception of him: humbly helpful, bubbly honey-loving, with a dreamy propensity for predication, and hummily, invulnerably, heart-warmingly brainless.

If it is true that the humor and subtle complications of language and plot are actually beyond the majority of small children, the situations and antics "told" by Shepard's drawings are decidedly not. If Milne was really writing about childhood rather than for children, his illustrator made no such mistake. He did with his pen what children do with their toys: he turned the toys into believable living people.

Pooh and Eeyore and Piglet and Kanga have become people. And yet they remain toys. The balance is just right. Shepard makes it crystal clear where fantasy and actuality begin and end. This is because his imagination is squarely based on careful observation. His drawing of the Forest (actually Ashdown Forest in East Sussex), of Christopher (who admits that he looked exactly like

**books**

U.S. and Soviets make a movie together

By Elizabeth Pond

Leningrad
"Tishe v pavilone!" ("Quiet in the hall!") Everybody obediently quiets down, and the Lithuanian cameraman with his American camera is rolled in to take the scene.

"Behold the diamond!" says Mytyl the boy (Todd Lookinland) to Night (Jane Fonda), and she is obliged to surrender the magic key. Mytyl goes off to open the door, and Bread, Sugar, and the rest of the lot fall in behind him.

"Plokho!" ("Bad!") cameraman Jonas Grilas exclaims disapprovingly, shaking his mane of white hair. He again orders quiet and gets some of the lights changed on the master electronic board that is such a novelty to American participants.

George Cukor — the unflappable director of Greta Garbo, Katherine Hepburn, and Ava Gardner — who made his first film in 1930, takes the opportunity to instruct his actors.

Film

Night should move faster, the boy should be master of the scene — and Bread, Sugar, etc., should move individually and not all face the camera.

Then the dolly rolls in again and take 107 goes on the celluloid for the fourth time that day.

The Leningrad scene is the first joint Hollywood-Soviet film production, and people on both sides are learning a lot. The movie is Maurice Maeterlink's classic "The Blue Bird," a fairy tale that is even more of a favorite in the Soviet Union than in Europe and the U.S. The cast includes Elizabeth Taylor as Mother, Maternal Love, Witch, and Light; comedian James Coco as the Dog; Cicely Tyson as the more reprehensible Cat; Bolshoi star Maya Plisetskaya as Water; and Russia's new ballet sensation Nadezhda Pavlova as the elusive Blue Bird.

During one of the innumerable hills Cukor talks politely about the joys and hazards of filming jointly for Twentieth Century Fox and Leningrad's Lenfilm studio.

"When I left to come here, my friends gave me a fond farewell," he says. "In a kind of mournful way they said, 'Aren't you courageous and foolhardy!'"

Cukor, who had made movies in England, Spain, India, and many other parts of the globe, doesn't consider Russia so "remote," however. One has to get used to a different "tempo," he notes, but this is no more difficult than any other filming. "Every picture is an agony in its own way," he says with a laugh. "You are forced to that and you know the vicissitudes." He adds that he was born optimistic in the mornings.

"The Blue Bird's" optimism is clearly one of the things that attracted Cukor to the venture. When asked to direct the film, Cukor read the story and was "absolutely startled at the freshness of it." [Maeterlink] is an expert dramatist. It all worked for me, I felt, well, it's poetic, it's hopeful. It's not sour, and I hope I can do it.

Maeterlink has done something very extraordinary. He has taken a morally play and done it most tenderly for children and with a great deal of originality. But I think healthy Indians' expire, in keeping with the verses of the macabre poem, while the mystery grows as to the identity of the vengeful U. N. Owen — "unknown."

Well, stay home and read the book — it's brisk, efficient, and primitively entertaining — if you want to learn how it comes out.

The new movie is scenically photographed by Fernando Arrabal, but that's about all it has in its favor. Peter Collinson's direction is slow and slick. Peter Webeck's screenplay changes the ending all around, making the outcome lots more "cinematic" but less inevitable and inexorable than Miss Christie's conception.

And nearly all the performers are defeated by bad voice-dubbing and silly dialogue. Richard Attenborough somehow manages convincing — he is a master anyway — but Oliver Reed, Eric Sommer, Stephanie Audran, Gert



AP photo

Nadezhda Pavlova rehearses

Agatha Christie classic

By David Sterritt

Frohe, Herbert Lom, Adolfo Celci, Charles Aznavour, et al seem made of wood. Orson Welles's voice, as the unseen U. N. Owen, is the best actor in the picture.

Oh, yes — and you can easily guess whodunit long before the end, whether or not you already know the answer.

"Indians" fails, out of sheer lethargy. No amount of plot-changing, or shifting the site from a rocky English island to an exotic Iranian desert, can help.

Film

known as "Ten Little Indians," has sold uncountable copies, and twice been turned into a popular movie.

Now — sic transit gloria Agatha — the classic tale has been motion-picturized again. And this time the result is a bomb, despite the efforts of a famed international cast.

The basic plot remains chilling and thrilling, though the edge might be taken off if you remember it from its previous incarnations. Ten people are tricked into gathering at an outlandishly lonely spot, where a mysterious personage proceeds to accuse them of crimes unpunishable by the law. One by one the "Indians" expire, in keeping with the verses of the macabre poem, while the mystery grows as to the identity of the vengeful U. N. Owen — "unknown."

Other Westerners — American and British — in the production are less reserved in describing the surprises that awaited them in Leningrad. On the positive side these include an imaginative construction of sets that would be prohibitively costly in Hollywood. The stove in Mytyl's cottage is furnished with special bluebird tiles that cost \$100 each, for example. And 20 artists spent a month fashioning 30,000 individual leaves for a spectacular fantasy garden that will appear on screen for all of two or three minutes.

None of the Americans knows what Lenfilm will dole out for the production, but they estimate that the film would run to at least \$4 million in the West.

On the negative side costume and scenery designer (and children's author) Brian Wildsmith complains that the seamstress here resisted his unorthodox designs so strongly that they were finally gutted in favor of a slight variation on tights. He argues too that the ballet aspect of the movie has run away with the story.

Others in the production single out the Russian indifference to time, and to getting things done, as their chief frustration. Shooting is now scheduled to end this summer, but the actors are joking about spending next Christmas in Leningrad.

Part of the reason for the slowness is Russian unwillingness to work overtime. There's no overtime pay in Soviet film studios of the sort that would keep a technical crew at the Hollywood lab all night to develop rushes, by the next morning.

Another reason is technical. The director of photography and the cameraman are the same person in Russia, and this means extra time for him to see everything and then film it.

Probably the major decimator, though, and the hardest for the Americans to get used to, is the habit of discussion. Ironically, in the U.S. the director and the director of photography are czars and everybody else follows their orders. In Russia, a democratic free-for-all follows every scene, and even the off-camera teacher of a participating ballerina can get a scene shot over again if her pupil's arm didn't fall right in the last take.

Cukor is philosophical about this erosion of his prerogatives. He hopes the film hasn't gotten too balletic in its on-the-spot mutations, and he thinks it has preserved the basic humor of the script. "If you have some kind of vision, that somehow comes out on the screen," he concludes. And he goes cheerfully off to direct the umpteenth take of Night handing the key to Mytyl.

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Janet Donowitz is children's book editor for the Monitor.

French/German

How Ivan sees his wartime comrades

By Albert L. Weeks

The collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union during World War II was given a mixed treatment in Moscow on the 30th anniversary of V-E Day. Official Soviet statements reveal an ideological tension between the contemporary "detente" point of view and the Marxist-Leninist theory.

The detente line, promoted by the closest allies of Leonid Brezhnev, treats the anniversary as evidence that American-Soviet collaboration is capable of preventing world wars. Both in Washington and Moscow Mr. Brezhnev has referred to the wartime "coalition" between his country and the Western capitalist countries as fundamental to a true understanding of the basis for today's detente between East and West.

Recently Pravda ran a long article written by the pro-Soviet American spokesman, Albert Kahn. The newspaper quoted, and thereby implicitly endorsed, Mr. Kahn's remarks as follows: "Speaking of today's urgent necessity of detente, we must never forget

that in fact it was the absence of detente after World War I which with stubborn logic led to the birth and flourishing of Nazism." Kahn went on to point out that American shipments to Russia of Lend Lease military supplies played an "important" part in the Soviet victory over the Germans.

But from a strictly ideological point of view, both the World War II partnership of Soviet and capitalist powers and the present relationship of detente between the two camps exert a strain on the basic teachings of Marxism-Leninism. For one thing, traditionalists within the party or the media rarely use the word "allies," to describe the wartime alliance. Instead, they use the Russian cognate for the English word "coalition." Coalition implies a much looser, short-term link-up than does "alliance" or "ally." Soviet ideologues obviously prefer "coalition" for it lends a pretense to both the World War II collaboration and the present relationship between East and West.

Recently Pravda ran a long article written by the pro-Soviet American spokesman, Albert Kahn. The newspaper quoted, and thereby implicitly endorsed, Mr. Kahn's remarks as follows: "Speaking of today's urgent necessity of detente, we must never forget

placed figures as Defense Minister and Party member Marshal Andrei Grechko, the chief of the political directorate of armed forces, General Alexei Yegorov.

Still, the more moderate "civilian" line on the anniversary seems to have the edge over the more rigid position regarding the significance of the wartime alliance against the background of detente. For example, a photograph of Soviet and American walking arm-in-arm down a street in Prague. But it was probably not far off the mark to say that the source of the picture was none other than the U.S. Information Agency — though the impression that the Russians themselves declined to run a photograph of their own illustrate that shortlived comradeship of decades ago.

Mr. Weeks is a professor at New York University, and has written two books on Soviet affairs.

Wie sehen die Russen ihre Kriegskameraden?

By Albert L. Weeks

Der Umstand, daß die Vereinigten Staaten und die Sowjetunion während des Zweiten Weltkriegs Blüddnpartner waren, erfuhr in Moskau zum dreißigsten Jahrestag des Kriegsendes in Europa eine recht unterschiedliche Behandlung. Die offiziellen sowjetischen Erklärungen lassen eine ideologische Spannung zwischen den Befürwortern der derzeitigen "Entspannung" und den Anhängern der Theorie des Marxismus-Leninismus erkennen.

Die Befürworter der Entspannung, zu denen die engsten Verbündeten Leonid Breznev zählen, behaupten den Jahrestag als einen Beweis dafür, daß die amerikanisch-sowjetische Zusammenarbeit imstande ist, einen Weltkrieg zu verhindern. Sowohl in Washington als auch in Moskau hat Breznev auf die "Koalition" Bezug genommen, die sein Land während des Krieges mit den westlichen kapitalistischen Ländern eingegangen war, und erklärt, daß sie eine wichtige Rolle spielt, wenn man wirklich verstehen möchte, worauf heute die Entspannung zwischen Ost und West beruht.

Kürzlich brachte die Pravda einen Jungen, von dem prosowjetischen Wortschöpfer in Amerika, Albert Kahn, veröffentlichten Artikel. Die Zeitung zitierte folgende Bemerkungen Kahns und billigte

sie damit indirekt: "Wenn davon die Rede ist, wie dringend notwendig heutzutage die Entspannung ist, dürfen wir niemals vergessen, daß es der Mangel an Entspannung nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg war, der mit beharrlicher Logik zu der Geburt und dem Aufblühen des Nazismus führte." Kahn wies dann darauf hin, daß die aufgrund des amerikanischen Leih- und Pachtgesetzes am Rußland gelieferten Waffen "wesentlich" zum sowjetischen Sieg über die Deutschen beitragen.

Doch von einem streng ideologischen Standpunkt aus gesehen, lassen sich die während des Zweiten Weltkriegs zwischen der Sowjetunion und den kapitalistischen Mächten bestehende Partnerschaft und die gegenwärtige Entspannung zwischen den beiden Ländern nur durch eine forcierte Auslegung der grundsätzlichen Lehren des Marxismus-Leninismus rechtfertigen. Erstens gebrauchen die Konservativen in der Partei oder bei den Nachrichtenmedien, die streng an den überlieferten Grundsätzen festhalten, selten das Wort "Allierte" um die Allianz während des Krieges zu beschreiben. Statt dessen bedienen sie sich des russischen Wortes für "Koalition". Unter Koalition versteht man eine viel lockere kurzfristige Verbindung, als mit den Wörtern "Allianz" oder "Allierter" ausgedrückt wird. Offensichtlich ziehen

die sowjetischen Ideologen den Begriff "Koalition" vor, denn er versieht die Zusammensetzung während des Zweiten Weltkriegs und die gegenwärtigen Beziehungen zwischen Ost und West mit dem Vorzeichen des Vorübergehenden.

Außerdem wird in sowjetischen Geschichtsbüchern, einschließlich der neuesten, für Oberschulen und andere höhere Bildungsstätten anerkannten

Ausgaben, die traditionelle Parteilinie

sich durch die Erklärungen von höheren Persönlichkeiten wie des Verteidigungsministers und Mitglied des Politbüros, Marshal Andrei Grechko, und des Chefs des politischen Führungsgerüms der Streitkräfte General Alexei Jepuschew.

Und doch scheint an diesem Jahr,

wenn es darum geht, welche Bedeutung die Allianz während des Krieges für die Entspannung hat, die genaue "zivile" Linie darüber in den Hintergrund zu drängen. So wurde in Pravda ein selten gezeigtes Bild von sowjetischen und amerikanischen Soldaten veröffentlicht, wie im April 1945 Arm in Arm Straße in Torgau entlanggingen, natürlich nicht die andere Auslegung, nämlich daß Stalin im August 1939 sein Bündnis mit Hitler schloß, um eben diese Horden nach dem Westen abzuwenden — in eine Richtung also, die diese dann auch tatsächlich einschlugen.) Diese harte Linie wird von den wichtigsten Sprechern der Streitkräfte vertreten, die anlässlich des Jahrestages der Gründung der Sowjetunion gehalten und Artikel geschrieben haben. Sie erzählen den Sowjetbürgern, daß "der Imperialismus sich bis auf den heutigen Tag nicht geändert hat", daß sich die Gefahr eines neuen Weltkriegs im wesentlichen immer noch auf das Weiter-

kommen gewesen wäre.

Albert Weeks ist Professor an der New York University und Verfasser zweier Bücher über sowjetische

Comment Ivan voit ses camarades du temps de guerre

By Albert L. Weeks

La collaboration qui existait entre les Etats-Unis et l'Union soviétique pendant la seconde guerre mondiale vient de faire l'objet d'un traitement mitigé.

Le courant idéologique de détente que soutiennent les alliés les plus proches de Leonid Brezhnev traite cet anniversaire comme tournant; l'évidence que la collaboration américano-soviétique est à même d'éviter les guerres mondiales. A Washington, de même qu'à Moscou, M. Brezhnev, parlant de la "coalition" en temps de guerre entre son pays et les pays capitalistes de l'Ouest, a déclaré qu'elle était essentielle à une compréhension véritable de la base sur laquelle s'appuie aujourd'hui la détente entre l'Est et l'Ouest.

Récemment la Pravda a publié un long article d'Albert Kahn, porte-parole américain pro-soviétique. Le quotidien citait, et par conséquent approuvait

sans réserve, les remarques suivantes de M. Kahn : « Parlant de l'urgente nécessité actuelle de détente, nous ne devons jamais oublier qu'en fait ce fut l'absence de détente après la première guerre mondiale qui, avec une logique obtinente,

sous le prétexte de l'opposition au capitalisme, a entraîné l'instauration d'une tension idéologique entre le point de vue actuel de "détente" et la théorie marxiste-léniniste.

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[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

(Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels)

(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

French/German

Der göttliche Haushalt

Wann man den hohen Preis für ein Brot oder für Fleisch sieht, ist man versucht zu bemerken: „Ist das nicht schrecklich!“ Angesichts des materiellen Augenscheins machen wir uns die Annahme zu eigen, daß sich die Weltwirtschaft in einem alarmierenden Zustand befindet.

Selbst ein intelligenter menschliches Wesen würde ein besseres System ausarbeiten, und wir könnten absolut sicher sein, daß der allwissende Gott es noch viel besser eingerichtet hat — besser, als wir es uns vorstellen können, denn Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, kennt nur Vollkommenheit. In der Bibel, im ersten Kapitel des ersten Buches Mose, befindet sich ein Bericht über die wirkliche, geistige Schöpfung:

„Gott sprach: Lasset uns Menschen machen, ein Bild, das uns gleich sei, die da herrschen über die Fische im Meer und über die Vögel unter dem Himmel und über das Vieh und über alle Tiere des Feldes.“ „Etwas weiter unten lesen wir: „Und Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte, und siehe, es war sehr gut.“

Mangel ist nichts Gutes; Armut ist nichts Gutes; daß Hunderttausende verhungern, ist nichts Gutes. Der Bibel gemäß können sie dann also nicht zur Schöpfung Gottes gehören, können nicht wirklich sein und sollten nicht als Tatsache angesehen werden. Aber — so mögen wir fragen — kann man diesen Bericht über eine vollkommene Schöpfung trauen? Ja, denn er kann bewiesen werden. Und er wird in der ganzen Welt täglich, ja ständig von zahllosen Männern und Frauen be-

wiesen, die den Herausforderungen des Materialismus mit geistigem Verständnis begegnen und mit dem Vertrauen auf die Fähigkeit Gottes, für Seine Schöpfung, einschließlich des Menschen, zu sorgen. Wir können dies in unserem eigenen Leben zu beweisen beginnen. Wir können auf den göttlichen Haushalt vertrauen. Hiermit soll nicht dem bloßen Optimismus das Wort geredet werden. Es ist eine Fortsetzung nach demütigem, verständnisvollem — und wirksamen — Gebet.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt im Vorwort zum Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Für alle, die sich auf den erhaltenen Unendlichen verlassen, ist das Heute reich an Segnungen.“ Jeder kann heute die Richtigkeit dieses Ausspruches beweisen.

¹ 1. Mose 1:26, 31; ² Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. viii.

³ Christian Science: sprich: kritiken d'après Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaften gekauft werden, oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02116.

⁴ Auskunft über diese christlichen-wissenschaftlichen Schriften in deutscher Sprache steht auf Anfrage bei Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02116.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum

[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

L'économie divine

Ceci n'est pas une théorie; c'est un fait qui peut se prouver.

A la réflexion, serait-il raisonnable que Dieu, le Tout-puissant, l'Amour divin, puisse créer un univers où il ne serait pas pourvu aux besoins de Ses enfants? Ou bien un univers où l'offre existerait sans la demande?

Même un être humain intelligent aurait élaboré un meilleur système que cela, et nous pouvons être parfaitement certains que le Dieu omniscient a fait infinitiment mieux que cela — mieux même que nous ne l'imaginons, car Dieu, l'Entendement divin,

ne connaît que la perfection. Au premier chapitre du livre biblique de la Genèse, nous lisons le récit de la véritable création spirituelle: « Dieu dit: Faisons l'homme à notre image, selon notre ressemblance, et qu'il domine sur les poissons de la mer, sur les oiseaux du ciel, sur le bétail, sur toute la terre. » Plus loin, nous lisons: « Dieu vit tout ce qu'il avait fait et voici, cela était très bon. »¹

La pénurie n'est pas bonne; la pauvreté n'est pas bonne; la famine subie par des centaines de milliers de personnes n'est pas bonne. Par conséquent, selon la Bible, elles ne sauraient faire partie de la création de Dieu, ne peuvent être réelles et ne devraient pas être acceptées comme telles. Mais, demandera-t-on, peut-on s'en rappeler à ce récit d'une création parfaite? Oui, parce qu'il peut être prouvé. Et chaque jour, à chaque heure, à travers le monde entier, des quantités innombrables d'hommes et de femmes en font la preuve et relèvent les défis du matérialisme par la compréhension spirituelle et par leur foi en la capacité qu'a Dieu de prendre soin de Sa création, y compris l'homme. Nous pouvons commencer à prouver cela dans notre propre existence individuelle. Nous pouvons faire confiance à l'économie divine. Ceci n'est pas un plaidoyer en faveur d'un simple optimisme. C'est une demande de prier avec humilité, compréhension et efficacité de Dieu.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans la Préface du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne: « Pour ceux qui s'appuient sur l'infini et qui en font leur soutien, aujourd'hui est gros de biensfaits. » Chacun peut prouver la vérité actuelle de cette déclaration.

¹ Genesis 1:26, 31; ² Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. vii.

³ Christian Science: prononce kritiken d'après.

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne ou chez Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02116.

Pour toute renseignement sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne et friends, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, MA, USA 02115.

Veuillez m'envoyer un exemplaire de Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures.

(L)

Miss Frances C. Carlson

Publisher's Agent

One Norway Street

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(L)

Mon chèque de \$3.00 est joint en paiement.

Luke 8:26, 31

BIBLE VERSE

Bless them that curse you, and

pray for them which despitefully

use you. ... And as ye would that

men should do to you, do ye

also to them likewise.

Luke 6:26, 31

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The Home Forum.

Monday, May 19, 1975

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I THINK CONTINUALLY OF THOSE WHO WERE TRULY GREAT



Courtesy of the Kennedy Galleries, Inc.

Two towers there are

The abrasively babble of a multitude; confusion of accents, collision of courses. Pandemonium counterfeiting that Pentecostal state wherein all present were, we are told, so marvellously touched by the Holy Ghost that there leapt on to the air, from those unbound, the one Word in each man's tongue.

The sovereignty of the uninvolved; aristocracy of the ego, eminence of the remote. Exclusion counterfeiting that most Secret Place (dungeon or closet or angel-sentined tomb) where all being finally yielded up, at unshared hour, then is re-found at that great City with the shining walls! That holy heritage — soaring on its hill — through whose bright precincts, immemorially drawn, move within bonds of ardent interplay each one, with all.

Two towers there are:

Babel and Ivory. In a long tale, still being told.

Doris Peel

Ninety years to remember

August Heckscher

One with whom I have been long acquainted, a dear and familiar figure in my life, has recently marked his ninetieth birthday. The event has put me in mind of what time can mean in a man's existence.

To have lived out nine decades in the modern age is to have seen strange things come to be. Perhaps never before in an equal length of time have so many changes taken place in the material, the physical. With my friend it must especially seem to be so. He took back to a Kentucky boyhood, when the American small town was a place of simple pleasures and of unchallenged customs.

In 1850 his grandfather built the house where he was born, a house still in the possession of his family, standing upon a main street which has undergone many questionable changes and improvements. In this place were experienced the dramas of family loss and renewals, of reunions and departures. (Of the eight sons of his father's generation all, but one were drawn westward, as far as the state of Washington.) Here were felt the passions and divisions of the Civil War.

An early memory, which I have recently heard retold, is of a scene upon the shaded front lawn when Uncle Jonathan was to visit. Uncle Jonathan was an ardent Unionist. He brought with him a new-fangled invention, the phonograph, which was being demonstrated to the family. The mother put cautiously in place the small earphones, and the machine began to play. Uncle Jonathan "left to tuck" she ran excitedly and, with a small scream disappeared into the house. It seemed the machine was playing "Marching Through Georgia," which greatly offended her Southern sympathies!

Sixty-five years ago my friend left this place of memories and traditions, left the long hot summers, the odd jobs, the endless political discussions; he parted from the circle of people young and old who had shaped his hopes and formed his values. After studying law at Harvard he embarked upon a career which was to bring him to the top of his profession. It would be hard to imagine a greater contrast than between the Kentucky town where he grew up and the great New York metropolis where he now made his way.

On the whole my friend approves the changes he has seen in his lifetime. But musing sometimes upon the past, he considers it would have been better for all had the changes come more slowly and been spaced over a longer time.

What is important, it seems to me, is the quality of the changes that have taken place. If at ninety you have encompassed just about everything the world has to offer in the way of diverse experiences and changing conditions; if you have known great happiness and also great sorrows, have seen hopes fulfilled and tasted matching disappointments — if you have made all this part of yourself and in the end desire nothing to be undone, then you can say that a long life has been worth while.

Its very length has brought perspective; it has given a man a chance to make peace with all he has passed through. We are absorbed by our battles; we lose ourselves in our successes, and if we are of a sanguine disposition go into the later years with much still to undertake and to accomplish. But a final gift of time — this standing at last upon the threshold of the tenth decade — is for the

wise man a chance to sum up and see the parts in relation to the whole.

Longevity is itself a good, a civilization before our own has been. The need before ripening for "the amount of lime" has always been minimized. Herodotus, who had known a lance of seasons in the farmer's life, in his immortal book the *History of Ten Days*. He saw that action was needed to produce the harvest, but so was an ungraspable passing of time, for which a man has no control, could be as much as the works which are his. At the end, when the good farmer had done that was required of him, it was necessary "that the seed undergoes its own destiny."

After ninety my friend has been granted

Meeting

What I remember from our meeting was that hour of refuge in a sheltered place — beyond time, beyond hurt, watching those long, slow rolling waves,

feeling deep memories, and the many sea-changes in this life, wondering how many times again, and yet again, will we return.

Alex Noble

Not so elementary, my dear Watson

Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson are two of the great comic figures of English literature. They owe something, I think, to Don Quixote and Sancho Panza. They owe a little more to Hamlet and Horatio. Certainly they owe a lot to Dr. Johnson and Boswell.

If you imagine a gallery of distorting mirrors where the "mild" halves of these couples are mixed — Don Quixote, Hamlet and Dr. Johnson in the one crazy glass — then you get a character something like Holmes looking back at you. Similarly with the "body" halves — Sancho Panza, Horatio and Boswell melting into John H. Watson, M.D. I don't mean to say that author Conan Doyle's creation lacks originality. On the contrary, it is more original for giving a new and distinctive twist to an archetype.

There is something highly satisfying and satisfactory about the idea of supermind Holmes assisted, recorded, faithfully served and on rare occasions pawkily criticized by able-body Watson. The universal popularity of the pair testifies to more than Conan Doyle's skill as a writer of entertaining detective stories. Edgar Allan Poe, in his tales of mystery and imagination, had a similar detective after all. Yet even the name of his detective is hard to call to mind: Dupin or Lupin? Being Poe, and too much in love with the hyperintellectual quality of his brilliant protagonist, he omitted to put in a proper Watson figure, to underline and at the same time modify — in a word to define — his hero. It would be possible to argue that Conan Doyle's cleverest single stroke is the creation of Watson — Watson, the ideal anonymous recorder, about whom we always know everything, but know in fact next to nothing.

Watson was in Afghanistan before he first met Holmes. In Afghanistan he was apparently wounded. Sometimes the wound is said to be in the leg. Sometimes in the arm. Once in the shoulder. Either Conan Doyle was less observant than Holmes, or he is playing a complicated trick on us, saying in effect: "You think you know Watson? You know

nothing!" Watson is the man in the crowd, about whom nothing can be known.

Watson's essential facelessness, his lack of definite characteristics, does not preclude a rich sense of his presence being built up as the stories progress. This is done chiefly in the manner in which he chooses to tell of Holmes' cases, and it is the choice of this manner and the extraordinary skill employed in making it work that I am thinking of when I say that Watson is Conan Doyle's finest creation and the key to the huge and deserved success of the series. It will be remembered that Holmes himself did not think highly of Watson's literary gifts:

"I glanced over your 'Study in Scarlet,'" said he. "Honestly, I cannot congratulate you upon it. Detection is, or ought to be, an exact science, and should be treated in the same cold and unmotional manner. You have attempted to tinge it with romanticism, which produces much the same effect as if you worked a love story or an elopement into the fifth proposition of Euclid."

Lack is not good; poverty is not good; starvation for hundreds of thousands is not good. According to the Bible, then, they cannot be included in God's creation, cannot be real, and should not be accepted as fact. But, one may ask, can this account of a perfect creation be trusted? Yes, because it can be proved. And it is being proved daily, hourly, throughout the world by countless

The Monitor's religious article

The divine economy

It is a great temptation to look at the high price of a loaf of bread or a piece of meat and say, "Isn't that awful?" We are consenting to believe, because of the material evidence before us, that the world economy is in an alarming state.

Sooner or later we are going to have to stop reacting in this fashion and instead look for a spiritual solution.

Christian Science reveals that the divine economy is at work on our behalf wherein supply and demand are equal to each other. This is not a theory; it is provable fact.

It is reasonable, when you come to think of it, that all-powerful God, divine Love, would create a universe in which His children needed something that could not be supplied? Or a universe in which there existed a supply for which there was no need?

Even an intelligent human being would come up with a better system than this, and we may be perfectly sure that the all-knowing God has done vastly better — better than we even imagine, for God, divine Mind, knows only perfection. In the first chapter of the biblical book of Genesis we read an account of the real, spiritual creation: "God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth . . ." Further on we read, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

Lack is not good; poverty is not good; starvation for hundreds of thousands is not good. According to the Bible, then, they cannot be included in God's creation, cannot be real, and should not be accepted as fact. But, one may ask, can this account of a perfect creation be trusted? Yes, because it can be proved. And it is being proved daily, hourly, throughout the world by countless

men and women who are meeting the challenges of materialism with spiritual understanding and faith in God's ability to care for His creation, including man. We can begin to prove this in our own individual experiences. We can trust in the divine economy. This is not a plea for mere optimism. It is a demand for humble, understanding — and effective — prayer.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Preface of the Christian Science textbook, "To those leaning on the sustaining Infinite, to-day is big with blessings."** Anyone may prove the present truth of this statement. *Genesis 1:28, 31; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. vii.

BIBLE VERSE

Take therefore no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself.

Matthew 6:34

A free copy of the Sentinel is yours for the asking.

Girl and toad

Spring has brought a renewed friendship between Marco and Henry.

Marco, blond and alert, is a two-year-old, named for Marco Island offshore from Miami, where her father and mother spent their honeymoon. Henry, age unknown, is a toad which seeks the moistened coolness of a birdbath under the boughs of the giant pecan near my study.

Marco spends the daytime hours with her grandmother, whose mailbox is next to mine by the roadside. When Grandma comes for the mail in early afternoon, Marco toddles along, beaming and smiling in the sun. Once the mail is collected, Marco heads straight for the birdbath to see if she can find the toad.

Sometimes it takes a tiny stick to induce Henry to leave the cool moist earth under the concrete birdbath container lined with shells from the sea. Gently she pokes and probes. She smiles. Finally, Henry emerges, and Marco, small and instead of foot at the end, jumps and dances with glee at the appearance of her dooryard friend.

I sometimes wonder, watching Marco and Henry, what thoughts are in her young, tender mind. Her enthusiasm seems to match the exuberance of birdsong, the almost constant "chanting whistle" of the Carolina wren, or the series of rhythmic whistles of the familiar redbird.

One cannot know what Marco thinks, or even if she will remember any of this in another springtime.

She may not remember Henry, as such, but her friendship for a garden toad will certainly leave its impression. I have, no doubt, that she will always bear kindness toward the earth and growing things, for inhabitants of dooryard and field, meadow, orchard, pasture, wood.

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Omega and Alpha

Earth needed one whole summer
Of sunshine, rain, and dew
To fashion and to scent this pear
That I now give to you.

Enjoy it, please, remembering
How, on the verge of Spring,
Nature gave you another gift:
A pear tree blossoming.

Russell Spira

Inner light

This is my day to think light into myself,
to fill the vessel of my being
to hold against outer darkness,
to form from a sun of inner source
answers to all needs,
so that whatever futures bring
I have only to sustain . . .

Bonnie May Melody

Loring Christman

OPINION

Governing with a touch of arrogance

By Francis Renney

London

When British politicians want to talk political theory, they don't waste time trying to catch Mr. Speaker's eye in the House of Commons; they write to the editor of the Times. At present they are standing in line to get into the letters page.

It all began on April 28th with a copyright article by a relatively obscure Labour Party MP Robert Kilroy-Silk — formerly a political scientist, Mr. Kilroy-Silk accused the Wilson government's critics of making a hysterical outcry ("hysterical" now being the favorite British adjective for dismissing one's opponents) every time it did anything socialist. It was time people realized, he maintained, that politics was about power, not about bargaining or compromise or spurious consensus. The function of a government was to impose its values upon society, perhaps with a touch of arrogance. In a pluralistic society there were bound to be irreconcilable points of view which could only be resolved by partisan legislation. Labour's socialist program had

been "sanctioned by success at the polls and reinforced by the mandate theory." It was time to say (politely, quietly but firmly) "We are the masters now."

What followed was well-bred uproar. Letter-writers objected that no government was "the master" — it was always the servant, and the servant of the community as a whole. To claim that, once elected, a government need no longer consider the wishes of those who had not voted for it was outrageous.

Critics of Mr. Kilroy-Silk have seized upon two points in particular, and they are of considerable interest to students of British political theory and practice. They are the claims that Labour policy has been "sanctified by success at the polls" and "reinforced by mandate."

What success? What mandate? demanded Professor Max Beloff, of the University College at Buckingham. He and other correspondents went on to point out that at the last elections, Labour got less than 40 percent of the votes cast and less than 30 percent of the

qualified electorate, which was hardly a striking success.

Mr. Kilroy-Silk will be able to retort that, under the rules (of which the Conservatives would have been only too happy to avail themselves if the situation had been reversed) Labour had won fair and square. He will hardly want to acknowledge the claim by Liberals and other small parties that the entire plurality system is unjust and that it is Britain had a system of proportional representation.

However, there remains the theory of mandate: that if a party agrees on a multi-page manifesto at its annual conference, and then goes on to win the subsequent election, then it is justified in claiming the authority to put any or all of the document into effect through legislation.

Once again, the size of the government's popular vote has been used to cast doubt upon this particular instance. In his original article Mr. Kilroy-Silk himself acknowledged that the mandate theory had its deficiencies: though he asserted their was no alternative. The

alternative, as most British academics is to dismiss the theory altogether. They have always been reluctant to coddle constitutional workings, but the fact is "mandate" enjoys no official standing.

In theory, British MPs are charged individuals to do as they see fit once they get to Westminster. They are not legally committed to any party or any program.

Labour supporters tend to regard this days as a piece of upper-class chicanery designed to thwart the will of the voters. Conservatives regard it as a legitimate socialist totalitarianism. Moreover, very, no party is wise enough to know everything it will need to do in law.

The British public, one feels, is bemused in the middle. On the one hand does like to know what its rival (and servants) are liable to do to it. On the hand it is getting weary of government spending half their time undoing what the government did. At the last election close to giving nobody a mandate.

appropriations are not going to be so large as they were expected to be.

The suspension of the SALT negotiations in Geneva, while both delegations return home for consultations, is due partly to the hardening of the U.S. attitude. The U.S. has demanded certain changes in the terms of the accord as worked out in Vladivostok, and in turn has caused the Soviet Union to ask for compensatory changes.

Washington made it clear to Moscow quite early in the year that failure to make sufficiently rapid progress in Geneva would lead to a postponement of Mr. Brezhnev's July summit visit to the United States until September. This gave Washington a strong card, because Mr. Brezhnev's political calendar, leading up to the 25th Party Congress next February with a series of major foreign policy successes, required SALT's agreement and a summit in early summer.

The reason for the Kremlin's concern is to be found in the need, as it is perceived in Washington, to assert the continuing world role of the United States. President Ford has made the point by stressing the military might of the United States when he commissioned the new aircraft carrier Nimitz recently.

For Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger, "This is a time, once again, for America to choose" whether to maintain its military strength.

For Moscow, this means that the United States may well insist on building up its military strength — a trend about which Soviet analysts have been showing increasing concern lately. The signs from Congress already suggest that the cuts in military

security conference. But now the Communist meeting has been postponed until after the security conference, which is itself in danger of delay because of continuing failure to resolve some of the remaining differences.

One reason for the various delays is that Mr. Brezhnev is perceived to be "a man in a hurry," with a deadline to meet, and is therefore being asked to make concessions. But if his own calendar really requires a series of foreign policy successes to culminate in his triumphal retirement at the party congress, and if these can be obtained only in exchange for concessions, Mr. Brezhnev is laying himself open to the same criticism that was directed at former President Richard M. Nixon in his last months in office.

Now it is the disruption of the West's alliances that is presented as a major Soviet gain from detente.

No doubt there are many other, less controversial, benefits of detente, but Izvestia has blurted out one advantage that is more important to the Soviet Union than anything it could gain from the U.S. withdrawal from Indo-China. The Soviet Union can hardly be blamed if this is one result of detente, and for wanting to preserve both detente and its results at a time of misgivings about past foreign policies occasioned in the U.S. by the fall of South Vietnam.

But the unity of the West is not incompatible with detente — provided the will is there, and the political leadership to make that will effective.

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Melvin Maddocks

A confusion of tongues

George Bernard Shaw, a man who knew a confrontation when he saw it, described England and the United States as two countries divided by a common tongue. As if to illustrate this maxim the British magazine *Encounter* (co-edited by an American, Melvin J. Lasky) recently published an article titled "Amerenglish" by an Australian living in New York.

Here, it would seem, was a model case of even-handed justice, worthy of a linguistic Solomon. Alas, the subject proved too volatile to be defused even by such exquisite tact; a few issues later *Encounter* ran a symposium in which stern exceptions were taken:

The tone may be indicated by quoting a few opening remarks from the historian Hugh Brogan. Ever since Byron was fascinated by the Americanism ("guess") (Mr. Brogan began) "the English have been aware that a foreign language was current across the Atlantic, and over the years they have acquired a certain familiarity with it, even a certain relish . . . Americans are at last acquiring an interest in the opposite phenomenon, an

alien mother-tongue. . . . But oh dear! they have a long way to go."

The American, Mr. Brogan suggested, "hasn't really mastered the tune." He should read his "Pygmalion," he should review his Nancy Mitford.

What had Ian Ball, the author of the original article, done to exacerbate Shaw's civil war? Practically nothing. Rather mildly he made the usual catalogue of equivalents: flat-apartment, pilmolls-sneakers, boot-trunk. With no evidence of partisanship he explained that a "bomb" in the London theater means a hit, in the New York theater, flop. There was the usual theorizing (or theorising) about -ize versus -ise. The dropping of "u" in American spelling (harbour, harbor; colour, color) got duly noted.

For his almost bland restraint, Mr. Ball was scolded by the poet and historian Robert Conquest (born in England, of an American father and an English mother): "Everyone who actually writes about Anglo-American linguistic differences always seems to get things wrong."

The novelist Honor Tracy responded by declaring her pet peeves, including the suffix -wise (as in "probability-wise") and "regretfully" as in: "They told me that he would hopefully come, but regrettably he did not."

Others in the symposium defeated "vibes" (American) and "quieten" (English). The BBC was held to be traitorous for supporting a transition from "lorry" to "truck" if not from "tin" to "can."

The New Bible was muttered at, along with French

existentialism ("only those who have tried to edit an article by a Left Bank philosopher know what suffering is").

More than one symposiast accused the "academy" of being "the chief source of pollution."

In short, nobody seemed to know quite who the enemy was. But certainly it was not "Amerenglish"; looked at from either end. For the corruption of language, like other battles today, can no longer be fought on nationalistic lines. Matching every Englishman now calling his "house" a "home" and leaving either or both to go to the "movies" there is an equal-and-opposite American who shudders at all the telling-it-like-it-is and longs for a little elegance in his language: a touch of the Mandarin.

But if the excitement is not really about Americana, perhaps it is not even about language itself. "It's the things, the mental habits, we should be watching," the poet-essayist D. J. Enright concluded, "not the words themselves."

Whether we speak clipped nasal sing or rolling Churchillian periods, breaking clause-by-clause like waves on Dover beach, what none of us stands the cultural uncertainty, the confusion of intellect and moral tone that seems to afflict all language at the moment.

To be unsure of our language is to be unsure of thoughts and our very convictions — and finally, to be unsure of ourselves. The true enemy is the Tower of Babel; and, as always, Babel is not on somebody else's tongue but in our head.

Richard L. Strout

The great gun scandal

Washington

President Ford told his press conference this week that he does not support handgun registration, or the licensing of owners. In a speech on crime recently at Yale Law School he called for stiffer sentences for criminals, particularly those using firearms but he did not discuss registration. Now he states flatly that he opposes it.

Attorney General Edward H. Levi wants handguns banned in high crime metropolitan areas. Presumably President Ford agrees. It sounds like a rather unrealistic expedient of on-and-off regulation — depending on crime statistics. It could postpone or defeat a stronger measure.

Strong measures are pending in Congress, last month 45 bills had been introduced, indicating a wide degree of public support. The firearms lobby appears alarmed, and last week the National Rifle Association held a "summit conference" to resist what it called "the barrage of half-truths and outright lies from the anti-gun and anti-hunting groups currently flooding the news media."

The National Rifle Association, with a million members, operates from its own eight-story building here with a magazine, American Rifleman, that grosses \$1,800,000 annually in advertising; and it boasts that it can inundate, within 72 hours, more than half a million letters or telegrams to a timid Congress on any gun bill. This is the great gun lobby.

Last month NBC aired an hour-long documentary, "A Shooting Gallery Called America," in which narrator Carl Stern noted efforts to get White House comment. He argued that there is little chance of getting national licensing-registration legislation without support of the President against the gun lobby. Why a legitimate sportsman should object to having handguns licensed or banned in the cities is hard to understand, though doubtless it is a feeling that if licenses are asked for handguns they will be asked for all firearms.

The newspaper accounts often duplication of effort to please the gun lobby. Why a legitimate sportsman should object to having handguns licensed or banned in the cities is hard to understand, though doubtless it is a feeling that if licenses are asked for handguns they will be asked for all firearms.

Federal handgun regulation probably won't come unless it gets White House leadership. NBC narrator Carl Stern said, "We asked the White House how President Ford felt about various gun proposals or what suggestions he had on the problem. Our initial call and follow-up calls went unanswered. And finally the



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer
Pistol in police custody

White House told us it did not wish to respond on that subject."

Now Mr. Ford has responded plainly, He is against handgun registration. No bill, probably, can pass without his support. Meanwhile crime rises. Serious U.S. crime jumped 17 percent in 1974. Social instability, like a recession, brings more crime. And there are 40 million handguns loose in the United States.

No other nation has so many of the killer weapon, the handgun; no other nation has the record of handgun slaughter; no other nation is so heavily armed in case of domestic unrest or social turbulence. Attempts have been made on the lives of eight American presidents and four have been killed. Politics by assassination is made easier by free access to handguns or other firearms; it was the assassination of President Kennedy that led Congress to pass the present weak federal law against importation and mail-order sales.

A man buys a handgun to protect his home, but odds are 5-to-1 that somebody in the household will be injured by the gun rather than an intruder. Every two minutes in America there is a gun crime; Tokyo, the world's largest city, has three handgun murders a year — New York City 588. New York bans handguns but cannot keep them from coming in from outside. There is perhaps no single circumstance on which a foreigner coming to the United States is more astonished and shocked than the high crime rate and the permissive attitude towards handguns.

Usually, for various reasons, officer corps tend to lean Right rather than Left. The

Charles W. Yost

Portugal: a time for wisdom

Washington

For the past two months an atmosphere of gloom and doom has enveloped discussion in the West of the Portuguese political situation.

Dire predictions were made that under the long dictatorship of Salazar the Communists had become the only effective political party, that the Armed Forces Movement which carried out the coup d'état a year ago was dominated by Communists, that the election of April 25 would be a sham, that a cold Communist coup was in the making.

The consequences of all this, it was predicted, would be either a withdrawal of Portugal from NATO or its remaining as a Trojan horse; the loss of the United States base in the Azores; establishment of a Soviet naval base in the Atlantic; jeopardy to Spain; and the beginning of the crumbling of NATO's southern flank.

None of this happened. The elections took place as scheduled with 92 percent participation and only 8 percent spoiled or blank ballots. Far from receiving a sweeping and implausible popular endorsement the Communists got only 13 percent and their allies 5 percent. The left's share of the vote went to the moderate Socialists and the Popular Democratic Party.

The Armed Forces Movement, which obviously is in charge, had just as obviously conducted a permitted an entirely free election. Either the leftist elements in the movement are not as powerful as has been feared, or they are not totalitarian, or they have judged it wise to be cautious and restrained. It is possible that the Soviet Union may have wisely decided to exert whatever influence it has on the side of caution, lest dire predictions be dispelled.

This is the good news, but of course it only reflects one stage in a long, delicate, and unpredictable process. There could still be bad news at some later stage.

The ultimate outcome will depend most of all on the Armed Forces Movement. Before the elections it obliged the political parties to sign a pledge to leave decisive authority in its hands for the next year. This may have been wise. After 40 years under a rigid dictatorship, the Portuguese parties and people cannot be expected to exercise all of once all the requisite skills of self-government.

Usually, for various reasons, officer corps tend to lean Right rather than Left. The

Portuguese AFM seems to be an exception. The Left is clearly strong within it, perhaps as a reaction to the long and fruitless colonial war they were obliged to fight. But how strong is the Left? Will it be impressed and sobered by the results of the election? How much, if any, power will it share?

Only time will reveal the answers, but in the meantime the United States and Portugal's European allies can very probably, if they act either wisely or unwisely, have some influence on the outcome.

If they should continue to look on Portugal primarily as a potential spearhead of communist intrusion into the West, if they should boycott or cold-shoulder its government because it nationalized some banks and businesses, if they treat its representatives as second-class citizens in NATO, if the U.S. seems to be toying with the idea of separation in the Azores in order to preserve its military base, all of these attitudes will play into the hands of the Communists.

The wise policy is exactly the opposite. Political sympathy and support should be unequivocal, though not effusive. Badly needed economic aid, closer association with the European Economic Community, should be generously offered and promptly supplied. The Portuguese Government and people should be steadily reassured that they are an integral part of the Western European family.

The world is entering a new era in which, as the Vietnam experience demonstrates, both the maintenance and the overthrow of the status quo by military intervention will be increasingly hazardous and ineffective. The external means to achieve these ends, to the extent that external intervention is used at all, should therefore be overt and legitimate political and economic cooperation.

There are likely during the next decade or two to be many more cases like Portugal in which a nation in pursuit of modernization and greater internal justice gropes and stumbles between Left and Right. The United States and Western Europe have an opportunity in this case to exercise the diplomacy, the flexibility, and the farsightedness which, with the military option much less available, will be required increasingly in the future.

The author of this article wrote from a background of 10 years at a United States diplo

His Majesty ate sparingly

DONALD GARDNER

A small story in this newspaper told us that Canada had finally made the beaver official symbolism, and I had grown up thinking that was done long ago. Probably I was misled by the tale of how Prince Rupert brought an annual prime pelts to the Crown as rent on his land — it was a smallish levy on such an immense territory, but the manner in which delivery was brought off added greatly to the value.

The story did tell us the beaver has long been pictured on the Canadian "five-cent nickel" but did not add that the Queen shares this honor. Back along, she was a young lady and her head on the obverse was small enough to leave room for "Elizabeth II Del Gratia Regina."

Not long before Elizabeth's succession, her father made a state visit to Canada, and the magnificence of his tour was a parade of

trout, perhaps the most delicate of poisons. An incredibly precise manner of providing them was arranged. Two ardent and purist anglers of international repute were to be flown far into northern Quebec and set down on a remote pond, as yet unfished by artificial fly. They could use only one special fly (a royal coachman I think it was) and their rods were like moonbeams and their lines like spider webs. Barbedless hooks, naturally. A canoe was lashed to the floats of their plane, and with them was a famous north country guide. The trout had to be taken in a certain period of the afternoon, leaving just time enough to fly them to Quebec — the sooner a brook trout gets into a pan the better. And, each trout was to be matched to the ounce; the guide threw back those that were too big or too small. No other fishing trip ever operated on such strict rules. And, precisely on schedule, 200

brookies were flown into Quebec delivered to the chefs at the Chateau Frontenac.

But the King didn't arrive. So the two anglers flew back to the pond another 200 matched trout, and the King as before.

The newspaper accounts often explained in detail the circle in which the chefs prepared these delicacies. Then, the story did Majestically ate sparingly.

The Canadians have also made Victoria Day, if you can believe it, on May 17th 1974. The BBC narrator Carl Stern said, "We asked the White House how President Ford felt about various gun proposals or what suggestions he had on the problem. Our initial call and follow-up calls went unanswered. And finally the